



CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY Weekly Report

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SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT TO WEEKLY REPORT OF AUG. 29, 1958

CONGRESS - 1958

A Legislative Review of the 85th Congress - 2nd Session

(Including Key Votes of All Members)

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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of Aug. 24, 1958, Adjournment

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		STATUS
Reciprocal Trade	(HR 12591)	Reported 5/21/58	Passed 6/11/58	Reported 7/15/58	Passed 7/22/58	PL 686 8/20/58
Defense Reorganization	(HR 12541)	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 6/12/58	Reported 7/17/58	Passed 7/18/58	PL 599 8/6/58
Mutual Security Program	(HR 12181)	Reported 5/7/58	Passed 5/14/58	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/6/58	PL 477 6/30/58
Mutual Security Funds	(HR 13192)	Reported 6/27/58	Passed 7/2/58	Reported 8/5/58	Passed 8/23/58	To President
Social Security	(HR 13549)	Reported 7/28/58	Passed 7/31/58	Reported 8/14/58	Passed 8/16/58	To President
Corporate, Excise Taxes	(HR 12695)	Reported 5/30/58	Passed 6/5/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/20/58	PL 475 6/30/58
Postal Rate, Pay Increase	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57	Passed 8/13/57	Reported 2/24/58	Passed 2/28/58	PL 426 5/27/58
Atomic Secrets Sharing	(HR 12716)	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/19/58	Reported 6/5/58	Passed 6/23/58	PL 479 7/2/58
Surplus Disposal	(S 3420)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 7/23/58	Reported 3/8/58	Passed 3/20/58	To President
Emergency Housing	(S 3418)	Committee Bypassed	Passed 3/19/58	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/12/58	PL 364 4/1/58
Omnibus Housing	(S 4035)	Reported 8/2/58	Rejected 8/18/58	Reported 6/19/58	Passed 7/11/58	
Debt Ceiling	(HR 13580)	Reported 8/1/58	Passed 8/6/58	Reported 8/15/58	Passed 8/23/58	To President
Education Aid	(HR 13247)	Reported 7/15/58	Passed 8/8/58	Reported 8/8/58	Passed 8/13/58	To President
Omnibus Farm Bill	(S 4071)	Reported 8/2/58	Passed 8/14/58	Reported 7/28/58	Passed 7/25/58	To President
Welfare Fund Disclosure	(S 2888)	Reported 7/28/58	Passed 8/6/58	Reported 4/21/58	Passed 4/28/58	To President
Labor Law Revision	(S 3974)	Committee Bypassed	Rejected 8/18/58	Reported 6/10/58	Passed 6/17/58	
Community Facilities	(S 3497)	Reported 6/6/58	Rejected 8/1/58	Reported 3/31/58	Passed 4/16/58	
Depressed Areas	(S 3683)	Reported 7/1/58	Passed 8/15/58	Reported 4/28/58	Passed 5/13/58	To President
Revised Rivers, Harbors	(S 3910)	Reported 6/17/58	Passed 6/18/58	Reported 6/14/58	Passed 6/17/58	PL 500 7/3/58
Small Business Administration	(HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Reported 6/16/58	Passed 7/1/58	PL 536 7/18/58
Alaska Statehood	(HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57	Passed 5/28/58	Reported 8/30/57	Passed 6/30/58	PL 508 7/7/58
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Approved 8/6/58		Reported 8/30/57		
Highway Construction	(HR 9821)	Reported 3/6/58	Passed 3/13/58	Reported 3/22/58	Passed 3/28/58	PL 381 4/16/58
Space Agency	(HR 12575)	Reported 5/26/58	Passed 6/2/58	Reported 6/12/58	Passed 6/16/58	PL 568 7/29/58
Mining Subsidies	(S 4036)	Reported 7/30/58	Rejected 8/21/58	Reported 7/3/58	Passed 7/11/58	
Unemployment Benefits	(HR 12065)	Reported 4/23/58	Passed 5/1/58	Reported 5/22/58	Passed 5/28/58	PL 441 6/4/58

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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Congress -- 1958

History May Record Alaska Statehood as Outstanding Accomplishment Of Session Distinguished by 'Middle-of-the-Road' Legislation or None at All

Adjournment of the 85th Congress in the early hours of Aug. 24, 1958 brought to a close a second session as remarkable for what it didn't do as for what it did do.

Although under seemingly irresistible pressure to do so, the legislators failed to approve a major tax cut, a substantial scholarship program, or any one of several measures to curb the Supreme Court.

Faced with equally cogent arguments for not doing so, they nevertheless agreed to admit Alaska to statehood, to extend the reciprocal trade program on workable terms, to eliminate barriers to further unification of the armed services, and to take a significant step toward a new farm policy.

The pattern of these and other 1958 decisions was strongly influenced by the exceptional cooperation given to President Eisenhower by two Democrats from Texas -- Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn.

In the fourth year of divided rule in the Nation's Capital, the Democratic-controlled Congress granted the Republican President 47 percent of his legislative requests, by Congressional Quarterly's tabulation -- the highest figure since the legislative branch passed into the hands of the Opposition in 1955.

Many issues were contested during the 1958 session and some were temporarily resolved. One issue, however, was settled for all time; for better or for worse, Alaska was united to the 48 states. This would stand for some time as the biggest decision made by Congress in 1958.

For the most part, the final products of the legislative mill bore "middle-of-the-road" labels. The minorities to the left and right of the mildly-conservative center made little headway with their proposals. The champions of high price supports, generous Federal aid to education and tax cuts for lower income groups were no more successful than were the advocates of strong measures to limit the power of labor unions and the authority of the Supreme Court.

These were the highlights of the session that convened on Jan. 7 and closed almost eight months later:

- **Foreign Affairs** -- A four-year extension of the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal tariff concessions was granted after a touch-and-go battle over the degree of protection to grant American industries. But Congress cut more than \$600 million from the President's requests for foreign aid funds.

- **National Security** -- President Eisenhower waited five years before proposing a major plan for subordinating the uniformed services to central civilian authority. Perhaps because Congress considered the changes were overdue, it gave the President most of the authority needed to put his reorganization plan into effect. The legislators also agreed to set up a new civilian-controlled space agency, and to permit full cooperation with Britain in the atomic weapons field. And they handed the President more rather than less money for the Defense Department.

- **Economic Policy** -- No really affirmative consensus emerged from the protracted debate over the way to handle the recession. The President accepted some of the spending programs pushed at him by a worried Congress and rejected others. On the key policy issue raised -- when and how to cut taxes to revive the stumbling economy -- Johnson and Rayburn succeeded in holding the line until the darkest moments had passed and a healthy respect for a prospective \$12-billion deficit had taken hold.

- **Civil Benefits** -- Congress agreed to almost as big a program for the nation's railroads as for its schools. Other improvements in benefits were voted for social security annuitants, small business, and the contractors who build the nation's highways. Cotton, rice, and corn growers got a chance to try to make ends meet under new price support and acreage allotment formulas.

- **Federal Regulation** -- Working at cross-purposes, Congress and the Administration never got together on a mutually satisfactory law to deal with the racketeering and plundering unveiled by the McClellan Committee's labor probe. A Democratic-approved bill was killed by Republicans in the House, raising a chorus of recrimination. Congress was equally unproductive in an area where the Administration's position was even less clear -- the various schemes for undoing a number of Supreme Court decisions.

Among the President's requests on which Congress took no significant action were these: basic revision of the immigration law, approval of U.S. membership in the Organization for Trade Cooperation, several antitrust measures, statehood for Hawaii and home rule for the District of Columbia, a start on reducing veterans' benefits and relinquishing Federal programs to the states, and the most difficult of them all -- a satisfactory answer to the Constitution's unanswered question on Presidential disability.

* * *

In the following pages, the actions and inactions of the second session of the 85th Congress are spelled out under their appropriate category and subject headings. See the front cover for a Table of Contents and the inside back cover for an Index.

Foreign Affairs

RECIPROCAL TRADE FOUGHT STIFF BATTLE TO PASSAGE

It would take "blood, sweat, and tears" to get the Administration's trade program enacted, Speaker Rayburn had predicted in December. It took all that and more before Congress, on Aug. 11, finally produced a bill that was pleasing to no one.

The battle over the 11th extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934 covered much the same ground disputed since 1948, when Congress first began to restrict the President's authority to make tariff and other concessions to promote the growth of foreign trade. But the 1957-58 recession added a new dimension to the struggle, giving both sides useful ammunition.

Protectionists, arguing in behalf of textile, coal and other industries sensitive to competition from imports totaling \$13 billion a year, took full advantage of the adage that "the tariff is a local issue." Grass roots pressure was focused on Congress to reassert its pre-1934 authority over tariffs, as a prelude to raising the nation's barriers against "cheap foreign goods."

Freer trade advocates struck back in an equally localized campaign to convince the public that exports worth \$20 billion a year were vastly more important to the nation's economy than the losses attributable to competitive imports. They urged that the President be given even greater authority to negotiate reciprocal trade concessions, as an indispensable means to achieving American foreign policy objectives.

President's Requests

The Administration's proposals were well publicized before President Eisenhower's special trade message went to Congress Jan. 30. The key items: a five-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act scheduled to expire June 30, together with authority to cut tariff rates now in effect by 25 percent over the five-year period.

Congress, which had never extended the law for more than three years at a time, was told that a five-year extension was needed to permit negotiations, beginning in 1961, with the six-nation European Economic Community. The Common Market countries had agreed to cut their internal tariffs by 30 percent and to adopt a common external tariff; this could seriously curtail U.S. exports worth \$3 billion a year unless the President had sufficient leeway to arrange reciprocal concessions.

During hearings lasting six weeks, more than 200 witnesses appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee to support or oppose the President's requests. Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) and most of his Democratic colleagues favored a liberal bill, while the Committee's senior Republicans, Reps. Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.) and Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) wanted a protectionist measure. The problem was to devise a compromise that would stand up on the House floor.

The bill reported May 21 carried the five-year extension and 25 percent rate-cutting authority asked by the President. But it also embodied a new provision, sponsored by Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), giving Congress the power to reverse the President, by a two-thirds vote of each chamber, any time he refused to accept a Tariff Commission recommendation to raise tariffs on items involved in "escape clause" proceedings.

The bill reached the House floor June 9, under a rule prohibiting all amendments but one -- a substitute bill sponsored by Rep. Simpson. A frankly protectionist measure, the Simpson bill provided a two-year extension without added tariff-cutting authority and transferred most of the President's power over trade policy to the Tariff Commission. Rep. Mills called it "far worse than no extension at all," and the House agreed, rejecting the substitute by a 147-234 teller vote. Rep. Reed then moved to recommit the Committee's bill without instructions, and was beaten on a 146-268 roll call. (See Key Vote No. 5, page 28). The House passed the bill June 11, 317-98.

Senate Action

The victory claimed by the Administration and its supporters was short lived. The Senate Finance Committee proceeded to rewrite the House bill in drastic fashion. As reported July 15, it cut the extension from five to three years and the tariff-cutting authority from 25 to 15 percent, with the proviso that 5 percent of this authority would expire at the end of each year unless used. The Committee had also voted, 8-7, to replace the rather innocuous House veto provision with one sponsored by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.). This stipulated that, unless a two-thirds majority in both chambers voted to uphold the President, any Tariff Commission recommendation for higher tariffs or import quotas which he rejected would automatically take effect within 90 days.

Senate debate began July 16. As in the House, where protectionists overreached themselves in pressing the Simpson substitute, the Kerr amendment went too far for most tastes. On Majority Leader Johnson's motion, the Senate agreed, 63-27, to eliminate it. (See Key Vote No. 6, page 26.) An in-between version sponsored by Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine), revising the House veto provision to make it effective on a simple majority vote, was rejected, 34-57. But at several points the Senate wrote in new restrictive provisions before passing the bill July 22, by a 72-16 vote.

The compromise version, approved by the House Aug. 7 and by the Senate Aug. 11 on a 72-18 roll-call vote, provided a four-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act, until June 30, 1962. Its other provisions --

- Authorized the President to negotiate reductions in U.S. tariff rates in effect July 1, 1958 by a total of 20 percent, but no more than 10 percent a year, to take effect at any time before 1966. (This provided so-called "cumulative" authority geared to anticipated negotiations with the Common Market countries.)

- Authorized him to raise tariffs to a maximum of 50 percent above the rates that were in effect July 1, 1934 instead of Jan. 1, 1945 as formerly.

- Shortened from nine to six months the deadline for Tariff Commission reports in "escape clause" cases.

- Gave Congress the right, whenever the President disapproves a Tariff Commission "escape clause" recommendation, to override him within 60 days by adopting a concurrent resolution on a two-thirds vote of Senate and House.

Export Controls

- Spelled out criteria to be followed by the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization in deciding whether given imports threaten to impair the national security, but retained the President's authority to accept or reject OCDM's findings.

- Tightened "peril point" provisions in the law, directing the Tariff Commission to estimate the maximum increase in imports that may occur without causing injury to a domestic industry.

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, which had called for a 10-year extension, termed the final bill "the most highly protectionist measure ever passed by Congress in all the Reciprocal Trade renewals since 1934." But it was also the most liberal measure Congress would approve in a year overshadowed by a recession and an election, and the President accepted it as the best that could be had.

Congress also completed action Aug. 7 on a bill to simplify administration of the Anti-Dumping Act of 1921, aimed at preventing foreign goods from being dumped on the American market at cut-rate prices. But for the fourth year in a row, no action was taken on the President's request for Congressional approval of United States membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation.

The 1958 debate over foreign trade policy did not extend to the question of regulating the export of strategic items to the Soviet bloc. In routine fashion, Congress agreed June 16 to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for another two years, until June 30, 1960. The law gives the Secretary of Commerce licensing power over shipments of scarce and strategic commodities.

At the administrative level, however, the United States finally bowed to the cumulative pressure of Britain, France, Japan and other nations, and agreed to revise the list of commodities barred from export to the Soviets by allied agreement. The 15-nation accord, announced in London July 30, cut in half the master list of embargoed goods last revised in 1954. Items freed for sale to the Soviets by the trade-hungry British and others included civil aircraft, most types of machine tools, ball and roller bearings, and aluminum and copper in all forms.

In acceding to the less restrictive list, however, the U. S. Government held firm to its own total embargo on any trade with Communist China, North Korea and North Vietnam -- areas still beyond the pale of U. S. diplomacy.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS WORRIED CONGRESS, SPURRED STUDY

Democrats found much to criticize and Republicans found little to cheer in foreign affairs developments during the 1958 session. Rising concern over the international situation prompted the Senate July 31 to give its Foreign Relations Committee \$450,000 to conduct broad studies of United States foreign policy in general and our relations with Latin America in particular. There was little else that Congress could do, however, to cope with these outstanding developments:

- **Nixon Riots** -- On a good-will tour of South America, Vice President and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon ran into violent anti-U.S. demonstrations in Peru and Venezuela, narrowly escaping injury May 13 in Caracas before troops drove off the rioters. President Eisenhower, greeting the Nixons on their safe return May 15, ascribed the incidents to Communist leadership. Later, however, the Administration abandoned its standing opposition to a project long sought by the Latin American countries -- an inter-American development fund -- and agreed to consider it.

- **Indonesia** -- Operations of American-owned oil companies in Sumatra were threatened as rebel forces made headway in their civil war with the government of Moscow-oriented Premier Sukarno. With both sides seeking military aid abroad, the United States abandoned its policy of neutrality Aug. 19 and started supplying arms to the Sukarno government.

- **Tunisia** -- U.S.-built planes manned by French crews bombed Sakiet-Sidi-Youssef Feb. 8, killing and wounding many Tunisians, in retaliation for border raids on French forces in Algeria. In the ensuing crisis, France and Tunisia accepted mediation by the U.S. and Britain, and reached agreement June 17 on the withdrawal of French troops in Tunisia.

- **France** -- A military coup by French officers in Algeria May 13 provoked a crisis in Paris leading to

the return of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to power. Installed as Premier of France June 1, de Gaulle proceeded to restore order and to draft a new French constitution for approval by a popular referendum scheduled for Sept. 28.

- **Middle East** -- Iraq's King Faisal II was killed and his pro-Western government overthrown July 14 in a popular revolt led by officers friendly to President Nasser of the United Arab Republic of Egypt and Syria. President Eisenhower immediately ordered U. S. Marines of the Sixth Fleet to land in Lebanon to buttress the government of President Camille Chamoun, while the British sent troops into neighboring Jordan to protect the regime of Faisal's cousin, King Hussein.

- **United Nations** -- Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev put a new twist on his proposals for a summit conference by calling July 19 for an emergency heads-of-government meeting to deal with the Middle East crisis. President Eisenhower countered with a proposal that the meeting be held within the UN Security Council. Khrushchev at first accepted, then backed down Aug. 5 after returning from a meeting in Peking with China's Mao Tse-tung. The 81-nation UN General Assembly, called into emergency session Aug. 8, heard a strong plea for UN action by President Eisenhower Aug. 13, then approved a compromise resolution offered by the Arab countries Aug. 21 putting the Lebanon-Jordan problem in the hands of the Secretary General.

- **Disarmament** -- The East-West deadlock over banning nuclear weapons tests as a prelude to some form of arms control opened a crack Aug. 22 when the President offered to suspend U.S. tests for one year starting Oct. 31, provided the Soviets would agree to continue their own suspension, announced March 31, and join the U.S. and Britain in further negotiations.

Foreign Aid

The annual -- and perennial -- battle between Congress and the President over the Mutual Security Program continued right down to the adjournment deadline, with little evidence of any significant shift of opinion regarding either the objectives or the techniques of foreign aid. In asking Congress Feb. 19 to furnish \$3.9 billion for military, economic and technical assistance, the President advanced no new proposals or supporting arguments. The program's critics reciprocated in kind.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee started off by chopping \$339 million from the authorization request. (This was \$3.3 billion; an additional \$625 million for the Development Loan Fund had been authorized in 1957.) The House accepted the Committee's figure of less than \$3 billion May 14, by a 259-134 vote. (See Key Vote No. 2, page 28.)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee then agreed to restore the full amount requested, but quickly reversed itself and approved a \$229 million cut. The Committee also wrote in two policy provisions: an amendment permitting aid to Communist satellite nations (requested by the Administration), and a pledge to assist India in completing its economic development plan.

It took the Senate six days to debate the authorization bill before passing it June 6, by a 51-17 vote, with no change in the Committee's figure of less than \$3.1 billion. Controversy centered on several non-monetary amendments, the chief of which struck from the bill the Committee's provision for aid to the satellite nations. Offered by Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), after the President had backed down on his request, the amendment carried by one vote, 43-42. (See Key Vote No. 4, page 26.) But the Senate rejected, 35-47, a move by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) to strike the policy statement on aid to India. It was dropped by Senate conferees, however, in agreeing to a compromise measure authorizing a little more than \$3 billion, which was approved by both chambers June 27.

The new authorization, together with sums authorized in 1957, made possible an appropriation of almost \$3.7 billion. President Eisenhower pressed for the full amount. But the House Appropriations Committee cut \$600 million from the money bill. The House itself rejected, 165-214, a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add \$75 million, before voting July 2, 253-126, to accept the Committee's total of less than \$3.1 billion.

The President then urged the Senate to restore the full amount, and its Appropriations Committee agreed Aug. 5 to increases in the House bill raising the total to a little over \$3.5 billion. The Senate reached the bill Aug. 23, and in rapid order disposed of two amendments by Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.). His move to cut \$100 million from the military assistance allotment was rejected, 36-45; a proposed cut of \$50 million in the defense support section was defeated, 36-41. The Senate quickly passed the bill by voice vote, and the Senate-House conferees quickly agreed to split the difference between the \$3.1 billion voted by the House and the \$3.5 billion approved by the Senate. The \$3.3 billion foreign aid appropriation -- \$644 million less than the President wanted -- was dispatched to the White House a few moments before adjournment.

The continuing concern of Congress over the logic of the catch-all Mutual Security Program was demonstrated

in another way as well. The Senate voted July 23, 62-25, to ask the Administration to study a proposal advanced by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) for setting up an International Development Association, as an affiliate of the World Bank. The multilateral approach to the problem of financing economic development -- favored by the smaller nations as a means of avoiding political commitments in the Cold War -- was winning increasing support among Americans in and out of Congress.

Euratom Agreement

Congress acceded readily to the President's request of June 23 for authority to extend financial and technical assistance to the newly-formed European Atomic Energy Community, dubbed Euratom. As with the older European Coal and Steel Community and the still struggling European Economic Community, Euratom links Western Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Their joint interest in the early installation of substantial nuclear power capacity lies in their vulnerability to the loss of conventional energy sources, chiefly oil from the Middle East.

In separate actions completed Aug. 20, Congress approved an agreement for cooperation signed May 29 by the U.S. and Euratom, and authorized the necessary assistance. The legislation pledged the U.S. to help build six nuclear power reactors, with a combined capacity of about 1 million kilowatts, to be completed in the 1963-65 period. About \$135 million of the \$350 million capital cost of the reactors would be furnished through an Export-Import Bank loan. The United States would also supply 30,000 kilograms of fuel for the reactors once they are completed.

Immigration Policy

President Eisenhower again called on Congress to act on his 1957 recommendations for basic revisions in the quota system at the heart of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. And again Congress ignored the request. Only one measure of any major significance won approval. A bill sent to the President July 15 opened the way for 32,000 Hungarian refugees admitted on a temporary basis after the 1956 revolt to gain permanent entry and the accompanying right to naturalization. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), the leading critic of the national origins system of determining immigration quotas, said May 2 that "approximately two-thirds of the Congress" opposed any changes in the system.

Other Developments

- Congress May 8 approved a \$2 billion increase in the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank, raising its total authority to \$7 billion. Created in 1934 to help stimulate United States foreign trade, the Bank has consistently made a profit on its operations, which are heavily concentrated in Latin America.

- Congress gave the United States Information Agency \$103 million on June 25, then added another \$10 million for radio facilities in a last-minute appropriation bill. The much abused Government propaganda office, victimized in 1957 by Democratic spats with Director Arthur Larson, prospered in 1958 under its new chief, George V. Allen, a career diplomat with excellent Congressional relations.

National Security

PRESIDENT WON STRONG SUPPORT ON DEFENSE MEASURES

Congress took wide-ranging action in 1958 to bolster the nation's defenses. Most of what the President asked was granted; in some respects the legislators outdid him. At adjournment, Congress had approved --

- A major military reorganization plan.
- "Incentive" pay raises for the armed services.
- Transfer of atomic weapons data to allied nations.
- Establishment of a new "space" agency.
- The largest peace-time defense budget.

Many influences helped to shape the final product, but none more so than Sputnik I. By launching the first man-made satellite Oct. 4, 1957, the Soviets gave awesome proof of their rapid progress in the missile field. Adding to the impact were published accounts of the top-secret Gaither Report, presented Nov. 7 to the National Security Council. The rate at which Soviet military, scientific and industrial power was growing, the report said, made it imperative that the United States adopt sweeping and costly measures to assure its survival in the coming decade.

When an Aug. 17 order to cut military research expenditures by \$170 million was made public Oct. 19, Democrats promptly charged the Administration with failure to show "a sense of urgency." The President countered, in two "chins up" speeches Nov. 7 and 13, with a vigorous defense of U.S. progress in missile and other fields, and a plea for public support of additional security measures. The American people, he said, "will not sacrifice security worshipping a balanced budget" -- an indirect reply to the indictment that the Administration had done just that.

The nation's plight in the face of mounting Soviet military strength received a thorough airing, starting Nov. 25, in public hearings before the Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee, chaired by Majority Leader Johnson. Prominent military and civilian witnesses urged, among other steps, a rapid and complete overhaul of the Department of Defense, to eliminate costly duplication of effort by the rival services.

Reorganization Proposal

As Congress reconvened, the President himself assigned top priority to military reorganization. Whatever the true status of inter-service rivalries, he said in his State of the Union message, "America wants them stopped." He stressed the need for unified direction and control of the armed services to meet the rapidly changing conditions of modern warfare, and promised to present specific recommendations shortly.

Three months passed before the President, in a special message April 3, forwarded his proposals. Meanwhile, powerful members of Congress had revived all of the venerable arguments used to stave off true military unification ever since 1947, when the armed services were joined in a loose federation by the National Security Act. Two changes, it became apparent, would be resisted to the bitter end: any attempt to create a single chief of staff, and any shift in authority that might lead to a lesser status for the Navy and Marine Corps.

In his April 3 message, the President carefully side-stepped the "single chief" controversy. But he left no doubt as to his central goal: to buttress the authority of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs at the expense of the services. He asked Congress to --

- Remove restrictions on the Secretary's power to reassign combat functions and personnel, in order to establish "truly unified commands."
- Repeal the law that the military departments "shall be separately administered by their respective Secretaries" -- a provision the President said amounted to "prescribing controversy by law."
- Give the Secretary full authority to eliminate needless duplication in research and development work, through a Director of Defense Research and Engineering.
- Double the size of the Joint Staff, to 400 officers, to permit the Joint Chiefs to take on integrated operational planning.
- Appropriate all defense funds to the Secretary, beginning in 1959, rather than to the separate departments, and give him flexibility in shifting funds to meet new military developments.

This last proposal was immediately denounced, as an invitation to Congress to "surrender its constitutional responsibilities," by Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee, Chairman Styles Bridges (R N.H.) of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, and other powerful legislators. When the President's draft bill finally reached Capitol Hill April 16, the proposed change in appropriations procedure had been deleted. But the President stood by all of the other requests, and made a strong bid to the public to support his plan in a speech April 17 to the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Compromise Approved

As was expected, Army and Air Force chiefs endorsed the President's plan, while Navy and Marine Corps spokesmen expressed reservations. Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy denied any intention to abolish traditional service functions and acknowledged that some of the language in the Administration bill was "unnecessarily broad." Both he and the President asserted, however, that there could be no compromise or retreat from "the essentials of the legislation."

The version reported May 22 by the House Armed Services Committee fell considerably short of this. In a detailed criticism of the bill, the President May 28 called on the House to delete several provisions, added by the Committee, which he called "legalized bottle-necks." The objectionable language --

- Retained the individual service secretaries in the chain of command.
- Gave Congress 60 days in which to veto, by concurrent resolution, any proposal to transfer, reassign, abolish, or merge a "major combatant function."
- Gave any member of the Joint Chiefs power to define functions to be considered as "major."

- Assured the individual service secretaries and military chiefs the right, on their own initiative, to carry policy disputes directly to Congress.

When the bill reached the House floor June 11, Republican members made several unsuccessful attempts to strike or modify these provisions. A motion to recommit the bill to committee, with instructions to comply with the President's objections, was rejected by Democrats on a party-line vote, 192-211. (See Key Vote No. 8, page 30.) The House then passed the bill, 402-1.

In revising the House bill, the Senate Armed Services Committee met some, but not all, of the President's criticisms. Its version won quick Senate approval July 18. The final compromise measure, accepted July 24 by both chambers, eliminated the "separately administered" provision of the National Security Act, making it clear that the three military departments are to operate "under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense." The bill also provided for centralized control over research and development, a larger Joint Staff, and other features of the President's plan. But the bill also --

- Gave the Senate and House Armed Services Committees 30 days in which to write a resolution disapproving any "substantial" change in an established function, in which case either chamber could veto the change by adopting the resolution within the next 40 days.

- Required the Committees to send disapproving resolutions to the floor whenever they judged a proposed change in major combatant functions detrimental to the nation.

- Protected the right of the service secretaries and chiefs to carry their grievances to Congress.

Despite these features (the last of which the President had characterized as "legal insubordination"), he stated that "except in relatively minor respects, the bill adequately meets every recommendation I submitted to Congress." For Secretary McElroy, however, revision of the law was only a beginning. He faced a prodigious task in bringing his sprawling and complex command under full and effective control.

Military Pay Raises

At President Eisenhower's request, Congress approved a major revision of military pay scales. Final action came May 12, one year after the so-called Cordier Committee first proposed the change. Its basic purpose was to cut down on the high rate at which skilled and highly trained officers and enlisted men have been leaving the services for better-paying civilian jobs. The new scale provides career incentives in the form of higher base pay, plus extra amounts for increased proficiency and greater responsibility.

The Defense Department first asked that the changes be introduced gradually over a four-year period. As passed March 25 by the House, however, the bill provided for an immediate changeover, at an estimated first-year cost of \$683 million. The Senate voted April 29 to accept an amended version, with an estimated cost of \$576 million. The final measure, passed May 12 by both chambers, varied only slightly from the bill as passed by the Senate. Its provisions --

- Increased basic pay rates by varying amounts for almost all military personnel with more than two years' service.

- Set up two new higher pay grades for officers (General and Lieutenant General) and for enlisted men (above Master Sergeant).

- Authorized additional "responsibility" pay for selected officers in the rank of Captain to Colonel, and a system of proficiency pay for enlisted men.

- Limited the number of longevity pay increases a man could receive without winning regular promotion.

- Increased pensions of all personnel who had already retired by a flat 6 percent.

The measure became effective with the President's signature May 20. Average raises in basic pay ranged from 10 percent for Sergeants to 33 percent for four-star Generals and Admirals.

Atomic Data Exchange

The shock of Sputnik I propelled Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to Washington Oct. 23, 1957, to seek increased U.S.-British cooperation in scientific and defense matters, particularly in the atomic weapons field. President Eisenhower agreed, and at a December meeting of the North Atlantic Council in Paris, offered to share with other NATO members some of America's closely-held secrets in atomic matters. To make this possible, he asked Congress to amend the severe restrictions placed on release of information to other nations by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

A draft bill submitted Jan. 27 by the Atomic Energy Commission quickly ran into trouble over a \$200-million provision for buying plutonium produced in foreign reactors. Democrats on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee objected to it as an unwarranted subsidy, and on March 7 AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss withdrew the proposal.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) then charged that the Administration's bill would pave the way for adding fourth, fifth and sixth nations to the three that now possess atomic weapons. He said the proposal to authorize transfer of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons would lead to the distribution of atomic bomb "do-it-yourself kits" to other countries. While Anderson and other Joint Committee members had few qualms about full cooperation with the British, they feared giving too much information to the French and other allies.

As with the defense reorganization bill, problems of wording delayed action. The measure reported June 5 by the Joint Committee authorized varying degrees of cooperation, but limited maximum disclosure to nations showing "substantial progress" of their own in the atomic weapons field (meaning Britain alone). The bill also gave Congress the right to veto, by concurrent resolution, any exchange agreement negotiated with another nation, within 60 days of its submission.

The House passed the Committee's bill June 19 without change, by a 345-12 vote. The Senate followed suit June 23, after adding two amendments by Sen. Anderson to tighten the bill's provisions still further. In its final form, accepted by the House June 27 and the Senate June 30, the bill --

- Authorized transfer to "substantial progress" nations of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons, special nuclear material for use in atomic weapons, and secret information concerning atomic weapons.

- Authorized transfer to other allies of certain types of information and such items as submarine reactors, and

of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons systems, provided these would "not contribute significantly to that nation's atomic weapon design, development, or fabrication capability."

- Limited all transfers to nations making "substantial and material contributions to mutual defense," and required the President to place each agreement before Congress for 60 days (30 days only in 1958), where it would be subject to disapproval by concurrent resolution.

On July 3, the President sent Congress an agreement negotiated with the British. It provided, among other things, for the outright sale to Britain of a complete nuclear submarine power plant and enough fuel to run it for ten years. The agreement was approved July 31 by the Joint Committee, and became effective Aug. 4.

Space Agency

The Senate Preparedness Subcommittee's post-Sputnik review underscored the need for improved organization of the nation's scientific effort to enter the space age. As in 1946, at the dawn of the atomic era, Congress was confronted with a policy dispute over military versus civilian control. The armed services, already engaged in exploring the military significance of outer space, wanted a free hand to continue their work. Others demanded a strong civilian voice in allocating scarce funds and scientific talent to space projects.

Temporary 13-member committees were established by the Senate Feb. 6 and the House March 5, to resolve the problem. The President's recommendations, contained in a special message April 2, called for a new civilian agency to direct the scientific assault on space in all non-military aspects. Somewhat different versions of the required legislation passed the House June 2 and the Senate June 16. Both chambers voted July 16 to accept a compromise measure that --

- Established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, to be supervised by a nine-member Council composed of the President, Secretaries of State and Defense, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Administrator of NASA, and four others.

- Directed the President, with the Council's advice, to develop a comprehensive space program, allocate major projects, and resolve inter-agency differences.

- Authorized the new agency to absorb the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, along with related functions of other agencies.

- Left it up to the President to decide what activities would remain under Defense Department control.

Congress then acted to provide continuing legislative review of space problems. House rules were revised July 21 to create a permanent, 25-member Committee on Science and Aeronautics. A similar 15-member Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences was given permanent status by the Senate July 24.

In a related development the House June 2 and the Senate July 23 adopted a resolution asking the President to seek international agreement to ban the use of outer space for military purposes. Senate Majority Leader Johnson had called on the Administration in mid-January to seek international control of outer space as an "outpost of peace." When the Soviets proposed March 15 that the United Nations set up a space agency, Johnson said the U.S. had "lost a propaganda battle" needlessly, by failing to take the initiative.

Defense Funds

The rising costs of national defense disturbed Congress less in 1958 than did the Administration's plans for further cutbacks in military manpower levels. Budget requests called for reductions of 30,000 in the Army (to 870,000) and of 25,000 in the Marine Corps (to 175,000), and for 10 percent slashes in the 400,000-man National Guard and 300,000-man Army Reserve. Congress ended up by voting funds to maintain the higher level in each case, and by effectively barring any reduction in either the Guard or the Reserve.

The House passed a \$38.4 billion defense appropriation bill June 5 after voting, 225-158, to add \$99 million to maintain the Army's strength at 900,000. (See Key Vote No. 4, page 28.) The Senate Appropriations Committee then added \$1.6 billion to the House bill to provide more strategic bombers and tankers, more airlift for the Army, and two Marine assault ships. In passing the amended bill July 30, the Senate agreed to the higher manpower levels set by the House.

Both chambers approved a compromise measure Aug. 7 appropriating \$39.6 billion -- \$826 million more than was requested. The bill carried \$9 billion for the Army, \$11.4 billion for the Navy, \$17.9 billion for the Air Force, and \$837 million for interservice activities. It set end strengths for the Army at 900,000, for the Navy at 630,000, for the Marine Corps at 200,000, for the Air Force at 850,000, for the Army Reserve at 300,000, and for the National Guard at 400,000.

Earlier the legislators had approved an emergency request by the President for additional funds for missile development and air defense. A \$550 million authorization measure and a \$1.26 billion appropriation bill cleared both chambers Feb. 6. The regular fiscal 1959 authorization for military construction projects was delayed by a dispute over relocation of an ordnance depot in Texas. As approved by the House Aug. 6, by a 256-135 vote, and by the Senate Aug. 7, it authorized \$1.76 billion. When it came to voting the funds, however, Congress was less generous. The House granted \$1.2 billion July 24, while the Senate voted Aug. 14 to supply \$1.7 billion. The final figure was \$1.35 billion.

Civil Defense

Neither Congress nor the Administration displayed any interest in acting on the Gaither Report's recommendation for a multi-billion dollar program to build shelters against radioactive fallout. Civil defense won attention in two respects, however.

Under Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1958, the President merged the Federal Civil Defense Administration with the Office of Defense Mobilization. The new agency, named the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, came into being July 1 in the absence of Congressional disapproval. Democrats on the House Government Operations Committee had concluded that "civil defense is in so low a state that nothing could make it worse and something could make it better."

Congress also completed action July 28 on a bill vesting responsibility for civil defense jointly in the Federal Government and the states, and authorizing Federal financial aid to a maximum of \$62.3 million a year. The measure, which had passed the House in 1957, had Administration backing.

POLITICAL UNDERTONES MARKED ANTI-RECESSION MOVES

As Congress adjourned, business was looking up after a costly, year-long slump. Few economists expected full recovery before mid-1959, but the recession was no longer headline news. From January through April, however, the slump and what to do about it had overshadowed all other issues. The big question: how was the Federal Government to meet its responsibility, under the Employment Act of 1946, "to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power"?

The recession was in full swing as Congress reconvened on Jan. 7. Industrial production had dropped off steadily since the previous August, chiefly in the durable goods area, reflecting cutbacks in business outlays for expansion, a high rate of inventory liquidation, and strong consumer resistance to the new car models. Layoffs of auto, steel, rail and other industrial workers pushed the total number of jobless from 2.5 million in October to 5.2 million in February.

Administration's Position

The Eisenhower Administration early took the position that the economy was undergoing a "mild, rolling readjustment" that wouldn't last long. The President and his advisers were convinced that inflation was still the greater threat to long-run prosperity. With Government spending inexorably rising, they opposed any massive effort to reverse the slump.

The President was also opposed (he said Feb. 7) to "going too far with trying to fool with the economy." And he spoke for the traditional Republican viewpoint when, on March 8, he denounced "the sudden upsurge of pump-priming schemes" that could only lead to "the wholesale distribution of the people's money in dubious activities under Federal direction."

To meet the situation, the President chose to rely almost entirely on a combination of credit-easing steps by Federal Reserve authorities and administrative orders to step up the pace of Federal spending on going programs. At his request, Congress April 21 authorized Federal agencies to spend immediately \$840 million in fiscal 1959 procurement funds. But he never presented a formal legislative program for combatting the slump.

The Administration's "go slow" approach provoked wide criticism among Democrats and some Republicans. A flood of spending proposals, all bearing the "anti-recession" label, jammed the legislative hoppers. Few of them, however, gave much promise of creating new jobs in less than six months to a year.

Sen. Johnson's Program

Democratic leaders in Congress, aware that a basic political issue was involved, did their best to come up with an independent anti-recession program that would enlist wide support. Nothing that formal emerged; in the Senate, however, Majority Leader Johnson took the initiative in pushing a series of nine measures, six of which cleared Congress before the Easter recess began April 3. These six, and their fates, were--

- Two resolutions (without legal force) adopted March 19, urging the President to accelerate action on \$5.7

billion worth of civil and military construction projects already underway or authorized.

- A joint resolution freezing the level of farm price supports, vetoed March 31 as "ill advised."

- An emergency housing bill, designed to stimulate the construction industry through improved mortgage terms and facilities, signed April 1 by the President despite strong objections to some of its provisions.

- An emergency highway bill, to speed up the Federal-aid road program, signed April 16 by the President despite "serious misgivings."

- An omnibus Rivers & Harbors bill, authorizing \$1.6 billion in new projects, vetoed April 15. (Later a modified version was passed and signed by the President.)

Two of the remaining measures on the Johnson program, enlarging Federal reclamation and aid-to-airport programs, were approved toward the end of the session, but a bill to provide \$2 billion for local community facilities was killed in the House. (For details of foregoing legislation, see Civil Benefits.)

Jobless Benefits

As unemployment increased, so did the number of jobless workers who had exhausted their rights to unemployment compensation without finding work. By the end of March, there were an estimated 800,000 "exhaustees," and another 1 to 2 million were expected to find themselves in the same boat before the economy recovered. In addition, many of those out of work had received no compensation at all, not being covered by the varying state compensation programs.

Early in the session, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), with strong AFL-CIO support, proposed a sweeping revision of the unemployment compensation system. The Kennedy bill called for a minimum of 39 weeks of benefit payments in all states, and extended coverage to millions of excluded workers. The President, on March 25, recommended a much more modest program. This called on the states to extend, temporarily, their individual benefit plans by 50 percent, allowing for an average additional payment of \$29 for eight weeks to eligible workers. An estimated \$600 million would be loaned to the states to cover the cost of the program.

The House Ways and Means Committee April 23 reported an entirely different measure, providing for a flat 16-week extension of benefits for "exhaustees" and many non-covered workers as well, to be paid as an outright Federal grant. But the House, in a surprising rebuff to Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), rejected the Committee's bill. By a 223-165 vote, a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats May 1 substituted a pale version of the Administration's proposal, leaving it up to the states to join or stay out of the program. (See Key Vote No. 1, page 28.)

AFL-CIO President George Meany called the House-passed measure "the biggest hoax ever perpetrated on the unemployed workers of America." In the Senate, however, all attempts to broaden the bill were defeated. Sen. Kennedy's amendment to substitute his own proposal was rejected, 21-63; a second Kennedy amendment to restore provisions of the House Committee bill failed, 36-47.

(See Key Vote No. 3, page 26.) By an 80-0 vote, the Senate May 28 sent the measure unchanged to the President.

To foot the bill, Congress June 11 appropriated \$666 million to the Department of Labor. Pennsylvania, on June 6, became the first state to sign up for the temporary program, which expires April 1, 1959. As of Aug. 15, 20 states were fully participating.

Tax Policy

The quickest and strongest anti-recession medicine, most economists agreed, would be a sizable tax cut -- an attractive remedy in an election year. Beginning in January, prominent Republicans as well as Democrats took up the cry, urging from \$2 billion to \$6 billion in temporary tax relief. General Motors President Harlow H. Curtice, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other respected voices in the business world argued the merits of various reduction plans.

By mid-March, even Vice President Nixon was saying that a substantial tax slash might soon be needed. For this there was a good precedent: during the 1953-54 recession, the Eisenhower Administration had led the way in cutting taxes by more than \$7 billion, even though it involved a fiscal 1955 deficit of \$4.2 billion.

In 1958, however, President Eisenhower heeded the advice of Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson. A tax cut was a last resort, they said, to be avoided if at all possible. With Federal outlays rising and income falling, a substantial deficit was already in the making. The Treasury, they said, simply could not afford any additional loss of revenue.

This was the view, by and large, that prevailed in the end. Much of the credit for preventing any serious break in the tax line belonged to Democratic Leaders Johnson and Rayburn. At the request of their fellow Texan, Secretary Anderson, they had agreed that neither side would support a tax cut without prior notice. As matters developed, no one picked up the option.

The first attempt to breach the line came when the Senate, on March 13, took up an Administration bill to extend for another year a temporary formula for taxing the investment income of life insurance companies. The House, where all tax bills must originate, had approved the measure Jan. 30 without opposition, and it was the first one to reach the Senate floor.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), an early and persistent tax-cut advocate, moved to attach to the bill a package of income and excise tax reductions worth \$5.2 billion. His move was rejected, 14-71. Then Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas) offered an amendment to increase the \$600 personal income exemption to \$800 for the rest of 1958. This was defeated, 19-64. The Senate then voted, 61-19, to pass the bill without change.

The next test came when the President, May 26, repeated his January request for a fifth one-year postponement of scheduled reductions worth \$2.5 billion in the corporate income and certain excise tax rates. The tax-cutting fever of Congress had subsided somewhat after the Easter recess; there was still a good deal of sentiment, however, for giving the hard-pressed auto and transportation industries some relief in the form of excise tax reduction.

The House, nevertheless, stood firmly by the recommendation of its Ways and Means Committee, voting June 5 for a no-change extension bill. In the Senate, Douglas again tried to tie on a \$6 billion package of income and

Recession Yardsticks

● **TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION**, on the Federal Reserve index (1947-49=100), fell from 145 in August to 126 in April, or 13 percent, before starting up. Over the same period, the index for consumer durable goods alone dropped 28 percent, that for primary metals 37 percent.

● **UNEMPLOYMENT** climbed from 2.5 million in October to 5.2 million in March, dropped briefly, then rose to 5.4 million in June with the close of school. As a share of the total labor force, the jobless total reached a peak in April of 7.5 percent, seasonally adjusted.

● **BUSINESS EXPENDITURES** for new plant and equipment, measured at the annual rate, dropped from \$37.7 billion in the July-September quarter of 1957 to \$30.3 billion projected for the same quarter in 1958.

● **CORPORATE PROFITS**, measured at the annual rate, fell from \$44.2 billion in the third quarter of 1957 to \$31.7 billion in the first quarter of 1958, the corporate tax liability dropping in proportion.

● **GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT** -- the economy's total output of goods and services -- fell from an annual rate of \$445.6 billion in the third quarter of 1957 to a rate of \$425.8 billion in the first quarter of 1958, rising to a \$429 billion level in the second quarter.

● **THE COST OF LIVING**, as measured by the consumer price index (1947-49=100), continued to rise slowly, from 120.2 in June 1957 to 123.9 in July 1958. Rising prices and falling income served to cut the per capita share of disposable personal income (measured in 1957 prices) from \$1,796 in the second quarter of 1957 to \$1,722 in the second quarter of 1958.

excise tax cuts, and again was rebuffed on a 23-65 vote. (See Key Vote No. 7, page 27.) But a majority of Republicans and Democrats defied Johnson and the President by tacking on two tax-cutting amendments sponsored by Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.).

By a vote of 59-25, the Senate agreed June 19 to repeal the 3 percent excise tax on freight shipments. And it voted, 50-35, to scrap the 10 percent levy on passenger travel. Of 15 Republicans seeking re-election in November, only one -- Sen. John J. Williams (Del.) -- refused to support the two cuts. Only the 3 percent freight tax repealer, however, was retained in the bill as finally approved by both chambers. Its cost: an estimated \$485 million.

Technical Revisions

The omnibus tax revision bills, in the works since 1957, finally cleared Congress Aug. 15. The Excise Tax Technical Changes Act included numerous revisions that will result in a net loss of revenue estimated at \$42 million a year. The Technical Amendments Act of 1958 was designed to correct unintended tax benefits and hardships under the Internal Revenue Code; it also provided certain benefits for small business.

The excise measure, passed by the House in 1957, reached the Senate floor Aug. 11. An amendment by Sen. Williams to cut the controversial depletion allowance enjoyed by oil and gas producers from 27.5 to 15 percent

was defeated, 26-63. A more modest proposal by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) to limit the full 27.5 percent allowance to producers with incomes of \$1 million or less, with progressively smaller allowances for those with larger incomes, was also rejected, 31-58. (See Key Vote No. 8, page 27.) That vote nevertheless marked a new high in Congressional opposition to the favored tax treatment given to oil and gas interests.

Before passing the excise bill, the Senate also rejected, in separate 39-51 votes, efforts to cut the cabaret tax from 20 to 10 percent, and to strike a provision extending from 8 to 20 years the period for which excise tax payments on whiskey in bond may be deferred. As finally approved, the bill included these changes:

- Removed the 10 percent admissions tax from the first \$1 charged for theater, movie, baseball and other tickets.
- Exempted non-profit educational organizations from payment of most excise taxes on their purchases of goods and services.
- Repealed the 20 percent tax on club dues and initiation fees for members of community swimming pools.

SMALL BUSINESS BENEFITS

The technical amendments bill, passed by the House in January, incorporated a host of provisions many of which had only limited application. Senate consideration of the bill Aug. 12 also featured several attempts to add controversial amendments.

Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) proposed adding to the bill the Self-Employed Individual's Retirement Act, passed by the House July 29. This measure, chiefly of benefit to doctors and other professional men, provided for tax deferral on up to \$2,500 set aside each year for retirement purposes. The Senate's presiding officer ruled that Potter's amendment was germane, but the Senate, on a 32-52 vote, refused to sustain the ruling. The action effectively killed the retirement measure, since the Senate Finance Committee never got around to acting on it.

The Senate also rejected, by voice votes, amendments offered by Sen. Douglas to repeal the 4 percent dividend credit and \$50 dividend deduction (provisions adopted by Congress in 1954), and to require companies paying dividends to withhold 20 percent for tax purposes. But the Senate agreed to incorporate provisions of a bill, passed by the House July 21, giving an estimated \$260 million in tax relief to small business.

The principal small business item, included in the technical amendments bill as finally enacted, permits those who purchase new or used depreciable property to write off 20 percent of the cost, up to \$10,000, in the year of purchase. Other provisions permit closely-held businesses to pay estate taxes over a 10-year period, extend from two to three years the period in which prior losses can be used to offset current profits, and lift the ceiling on retained earnings from \$60,000 to \$100,000.

The more general provisions of the technical bill --

- Raised the maximum medical deduction allowed to taxpayers over 65 from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for a single person, and from \$10,000 to \$30,000 for a couple.
- Closed a loophole through which persons living in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands escaped U. S. taxes.
- Prohibited business firms from deducting the cost of bribes or kickbacks paid to foreign governments.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES

The recession bit deeply and unexpectedly into Federal revenues. In January, the President had estimated that the Government would wind up fiscal 1958 on June 30 with \$72.4 billion in receipts (up \$1.4 billion from 1957) and \$72.8 billion in expenditures (up \$3.4 billion from 1957), leaving a net deficit of \$400 million. Six months later, the Treasury reported that the actual 1958 deficit was \$2.8 billion, even though the Government had spent \$900 million less than estimated in January. The reason: receipts fell short of the earlier projection by \$3.3 billion.

Worse news was to come. On July 30 Secretary Anderson said the Government would pile up a \$12 billion deficit by June 30, 1959 -- instead of the \$500 million surplus forecast in January. Then the President had proposed a budget calling for 1959 expenditures of \$73.9 billion, or \$2 billion more than was actually spent in 1958. And he had estimated receipts of \$74.4 billion -- \$5.3 billion more than was collected in 1958. Anderson estimated July 30 that outgo would more nearly approach \$79 billion while receipts would fall to \$67 billion.

Just how big the gap will be remains to be seen. An earlier-than-expected recovery from the recession would bring in higher revenues. On the expenditure side, total outgo will depend to some extent on the rate at which money appropriated by Congress is released by the Bureau of the Budget -- something over which the legislators, to their growing annoyance, have almost no control.

Congress appropriated funds freely in 1958 (see next page), but actual expenditures are made from earlier as well as current appropriations. The rate of Government spending, while subject to some control by the Administration, is also influenced by such imponderables as the cost of supporting farm prices or borrowing money.

To give Congress a more realistic "power of the purse," the Hoover Commission in 1955 proposed adoption of a new "accrued expenditures" budget. Instead of voting, say, \$200 million to build an aircraft carrier over a four-year period, as is done now, Congress would appropriate each year only enough to meet "accrued expenditures" during the following year. This would provide Congress the opportunity to review that particular project each year. But the Hoover plan also entailed giving to the Defense Department the authority to enter into contracts for future delivery and payment -- a step bitterly opposed by both Appropriations Committees.

The Senate, in 1957, passed an "accrued expenditures" bill with no provision for contract authority. A substantially different version, also without contract authority, passed the House March 6. This measure was then amended and approved by the Senate July 31. As sent to the White House Aug. 14, the watered-down bill --

- Authorized the President, when he has established a satisfactory accounting system, to send Congress a proposed limitation on annual accrued expenditures along with each appropriation request.
- Stipulated that any unused balance under the limitation would lapse at the end of the fiscal year, but allowed future payment for liabilities incurred within the limitation.

Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), ranking Republican on the House Appropriations Committee, called the final bill "no good" and "a menace." That it would make any significant dent in Federal spending seemed doubtful.

Debt Ceiling

Bowing to the inevitable, Congress, for the first time since 1917, agreed to two separate increases in the public debt limit within one year. Raised to \$300 billion during World War II, the ceiling had reverted to \$275 billion in 1957. At adjournment, it was up to \$288 billion.

The President first asked Congress Jan. 14 to authorize a temporary increase of \$5 billion, to expire June 30, 1959. Secretary Anderson explained that by December the Government wouldn't be able to pay its bills without exceeding the \$275 billion limit, since Treasury receipts normally lag in the July-December period.

The \$5 billion increase was approved Jan. 23 by the House, after a motion to hold it to \$3 billion was defeated on a 114-274 vote. The Senate added its approval Feb. 24, also after rejecting, 27-56, an effort to limit the increase to \$3 billion.

By June, it was clear that the recession had made a further increase inevitable. Hoping if possible to delay the request until the new year, the President waited until July 28 before deciding the Treasury couldn't wait. He asked Congress to boost the permanent debt limit to \$285 billion and to increase that temporarily to \$288 billion.

The House approved the request Aug. 6, by a 286-108 vote. The Senate voted Aug. 18 to hold the permanent ceiling to \$283 billion and to sanction an additional \$5 billion until June 30, 1959. This version was agreed to by the House Aug. 23, thus assuring a return engagement for Secretary Anderson at the next session.

Wage-Price Dispute

By adjournment time, Congress was again concerned by inflation and what to do about it. The steel industry, which had boosted its prices by \$6 a ton in July 1957, raised them again early in August, by about \$4 a ton, to offset automatic wage increases for steel workers. The Detroit auto makers, still deadlocked with the United Auto Workers over a new contract, were about to unveil their 1959 models and higher price tags.

The political as well as economic aspects of inflation came into focus in February, during hearings before the Senate Judiciary's Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee on auto prices. UAW President Walter P. Reuther used the forum to amplify his price-cutting and profit-sharing proposals, while the manufacturers seized the opportunity to restate their case against wage inflation.

Subcommittee Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) wrote to President Eisenhower May 22, suggesting that he call a conference of industry and labor leaders to set up a voluntary wage-price control program. In his June 3 reply, the President said he preferred to stick to his course of counseling labor and management to exercise restraint.

At his Aug. 6 press conference, the President repeated his view that if labor and business fail to find the answer to inflation, "one day the American consumer is going to rebel...and there will be real trouble and we will get something that we don't want." But for the reporter who asked, "Do you have any plans to curb inflation?" the Chief Executive had no concrete answer.

CONGRESS APPROPRIATED MORE THAN \$80 BILLION IN 1958†

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,320,888,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,216,988,539	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,207,973,039	\$ 3,191,875,539
Commerce	982,721,000	917,140,000	949,892,000	1,012,886,000	1,012,886,000	971,214,000
Defense	38,786,970,000	38,310,561,000	38,409,561,000	40,032,811,000	40,042,992,000	39,602,827,000
District of Columbia						
Federal payment	27,660,600	22,860,000	22,860,600	24,360,600	24,360,600	22,860,600
District payment	(215,153,500)	(203,276,100)	(203,276,100)	(206,211,814)	(206,211,814)	(204,033,460)
Executive Offices	15,814,870	15,558,870	15,558,870	14,954,870	14,954,870	15,679,870
Independent Offices*	5,927,060,500	6,549,920,900	6,549,920,900	6,137,248,900	6,108,242,900	5,993,404,900
Interior	414,484,600	413,145,600	413,145,600	488,939,950	489,916,950	459,675,950
Labor-HEW	2,975,437,181	2,961,862,181	2,967,955,581	3,204,382,581	3,205,382,581	3,142,606,981
Legislative	123,846,664	96,942,113	96,942,113	123,320,419	123,320,419	123,297,387
Public Works	1,077,356,000	1,074,117,200	1,077,827,200	1,159,465,835	1,159,915,835	1,118,128,835
State-Justice-Judiciary	589,285,011	570,722,613	570,722,613	588,717,113	588,717,113	577,904,113
Treasury-Post Office	4,121,969,000	4,100,608,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000	4,108,108,000
Mutual Security	3,950,092,500	3,078,092,500	3,078,092,500	3,518,092,500	3,518,092,500	3,298,092,500
Military Construction	1,750,653,000	1,218,815,000	1,218,815,000	1,714,815,000	1,720,115,000	1,353,850,000
First Supplemental, 1959	4,081,154,221	3,131,844,797	3,594,944,978	3,594,944,978	3,866,382,978	3,697,305,478
Special Funds**	8,569,908,530					8,569,908,530
TOTAL	\$76,715,302,216					\$76,256,739,683

* The original bill, vetoed Aug. 4 because it carried \$589 million for the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, was later revised to meet the President's objection.

** Permanent indefinite appropriations for the Treasury Department, of which \$7.8 billion was to go for interest payments on the national debt.

† Congress in 1958 also voted a total of \$4,194,193,095 in supplemental appropriations for fiscal 1958.

SCHOOL PROGRAM IS PALE SHADOW OF EARLIER PROMISES

The school bill that Congress produced Aug. 23 bore only slight resemblance to the type of legislation so widely demanded and so boldly promised 10 months earlier. As the shock of Sputnik I wore off, so apparently did enthusiasm for a substantial program of Federal aid to education. Whatever the merits of the final product, it carried little promise of overcoming the challenge facing the nation's educators.

Whether Congress could fairly be blamed for failing to come up with a more striking program was another matter. The educational fraternity was itself in considerable turmoil over ways and means of improving the nation's scholastic standards as well as opportunities. The interlocking system extending from kindergarten to the post-graduate level, while inviting criticism for its many shortcomings, was not to be invigorated or reformed overnight by the simple process of dollar infusion.

The door was open, nevertheless, to a much more generous approach than was finally chosen. Confronted with two separate packages, Congress selected the cheaper one, then crossed the street to buy it at cut rate.

Administration Program

President Eisenhower, who first proposed a program of Federal aid for school construction in 1955 and watched it defeated in the House in 1956 and again in 1957, turned in 1958 to a proposal for bolstering science and language training through a program of scholarships and grants.

In a special message to Congress Jan. 27, he asked for 10,000 college scholarships a year for four years, with preference going to students showing talent for science and mathematics. He also asked for matching grants to improve high school guidance facilities, graduate fellowships, money to improve the teaching of science and mathematics, and more money for the National Science Foundation.

A far more ambitious program, including grants for school construction as well as for scholarships, was embodied in a bill sponsored by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) and Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.). Although supported by the powerful National Education Association, the Murray-Metcalf measure was shunted aside in favor of an omnibus bill based on the President's requests. This bill, backed by Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) and Rep. Carl Elliott (D Ala.), carried provision for 23,000 scholarships of \$1,000 a year as it was reported July 15 by the House Education and Labor Committee.

In taking up the bill Aug. 8, the House first agreed to cut the 23,000 figure to the 10,000 asked by the President. Then, on a standing vote of 109-78, it agreed to strike the scholarship provision entirely, transferring the funds to a loan program. A move to kill the truncated bill by recommitting it to committee failed, however, on a 140-233 vote. (See Key Vote No. 10, page 30.)

Although neither the Administration nor the Democratic leadership supported construction funds in 1958, Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.) proposed adding \$1 billion a year for two years for that purpose, when the House bill reached the Senate. His amendment, offering the Senate its first opportunity to register its views on the

subject, was rejected, 30-61. (See Key Vote No. 9, page 27.) Acting on the original version of the Hill-Elliott bill, the Senate then accepted, 46-42, an amendment by Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) cutting the scholarship awards to \$250 a year. As passed Aug. 13, 62-26, the Senate's bill carried \$1.3 billion all told.

Acceptance of the Cooper amendment left the Senate's conferees little to bargain with; the compromise bill varied only slightly from the House version. As sent to the President Aug. 23, the National Defense Education Act of 1958 carried no scholarships at all. It authorized \$887 million in Federal aid, as follows:

- \$295 million for long-term low-interest loans to bright but needy students desiring to attend college.
- \$300 million in matching grants for scientific teaching aids and laboratory equipment.
- \$88 million to subsidize the training of teachers in counseling students and for career testing.
- \$61 million to subsidize the teaching of Russian and other languages with limited appeal.
- \$59.4 million for graduate fellowships.
- \$18 million for research on visual teaching aids.
- \$60 million for vocational training.
- \$6.5 million for improving educational statistics.

Colleges and secondary schools would have little trouble using the grants authorized by the bill. How much use would be made of the student loan program remained to be seen. Many colleges with ample loan funds have found few takers.

Other Education Aids

● **Impacted Areas** -- President Eisenhower asked Congress to cut back on two programs, inaugurated during the Korean War, for contributing to school construction and operating costs in areas burdened by the influx of Federal workers. His Budget Message argued that aid should be given to subsidize the costs of educating only those children whose parents live and work on Federal property, and that operating subsidies should gradually be reduced and then terminated. Congress ignored his requests, voting to extend the present programs until June 30, 1961.

● **Educational Television** -- A bill to provide \$1 million to each state for the construction of television stations devoted to educational programs passed the Senate May 29. Reported Aug. 15 in the House, it never reached the floor for a vote.

● **Rural Libraries** -- Congress doubled the President's request for grants to states to supply library service in rural areas, agreeing July 18 to appropriate \$6 million instead of \$3 million for the purpose.

● **Tax Ruling** -- The Internal Revenue Service, under strong pressure from Congress, reversed itself April 5 and ruled that teachers may deduct from their taxable income the cost of courses taken to improve their standing. Previously, only courses required by an employer were eligible for the deduction. A bill to accomplish the same result was pending in the House Ways and Means Committee when the ruling was announced.

Social Security

President Eisenhower's only request for action in the social security field in 1958 was for a reduction in the Federal share of public assistance payments. Instead Congress sent him a bill Aug. 19 increasing the share and boosting both benefits and payroll taxes under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program, effective Jan. 1, 1959. Despite his objections to changes in the formula for making public assistance grants to the states, the President was expected to sign the measure.

The drive to increase social security benefits started with Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee, where Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) was sponsoring a broad bill to provide Federal health insurance for old people as well as a 10 percent increase in existing benefits. The health insurance provision, bitterly opposed by the American Medical Association, made no progress. But the Committee July 28 reported a bill carrying a 7 percent increase in benefits and a new public assistance formula estimated to cost an additional \$288 million a year. The House passed the measure July 31, under a rule barring amendments, by a vote of 375-2.

The Senate Finance Committee reported the bill Aug. 14, after modifying slightly the public assistance provisions. Further modifications of these sections were accepted by the Senate Aug. 16, bringing the estimated additional cost of the Federal share down to \$197 million a year. A move to increase benefits by 10 percent instead of 7 percent, made by Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), was rejected, 32-53. (See Key Vote No. 10, page 27.) The Senate then passed the bill by a 79-0 vote, and the House agreed Aug. 19 to accept the Senate's version.

As sent to the President, the bill --

- Increased OASI benefits by approximately 7 percent, with an average monthly increase of \$4.75, and increased from \$200 to \$254 the maximum monthly payment to survivors with minor children, effective Jan. 1, 1959.

- Increased social security payroll taxes by one-quarter of 1 percent (to 2.5 percent) for employers and employees, and by three-eighths of 1 percent (to 3.5 percent) for the self employed, effective Jan. 1, 1959.

- Raised the annual wage base on which benefits are computed and taxes paid from \$4,200 to \$4,800, also effective Jan. 1, 1959. (This provision, coupled with the tax increase, raised the maximum annual tax on employers and employees from \$94.50 to \$120 each.

- Speeded up the rate of scheduled tax increases to one-half of 1 percent every three years until 1969, beginning in 1960. (Previous law called for an increase every five years until reaching 4.25 percent in 1975.)

- Kept the Federal share of public assistance payments to the blind and the totally disabled at 50 percent for those states whose per capita income is equal to or more than the U.S. average, but increased the Federal share to a maximum of 65 percent for below-par states.

- Raised from \$60 to \$65 the maximum average assistance payment in which the Federal Government could share, but kept at \$30 the maximum monthly payment to dependent children.

- Authorized increases in grants to the states from \$12 million to \$17 million for child welfare services; from \$15 million to \$20 million for crippled children's services, and from \$16.5 million to \$21.5 million for maternal and child health services.

CONGRESS HELPS HARD-PRESSED RAILROADS

The Transportation Act of 1958, approved July 30, reflected Congressional concern over the growing financial plight of many of the nation's railroads. In extensive hearings before a Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee headed by Sen. Smathers, railway officials told of the loss of freight and passenger traffic to competing forms of transportation. They asked for a freer hand in setting rates and discontinuing unprofitable services, for Government assistance in modernizing their equipment, and for repeal of Federal excise taxes on transportation.

The Administration's railroad-relief proposals, topped by a \$700-million loan guarantee program, were presented April 22 by Secretary of Commerce Weeks. Some of these were incorporated in a bill reported June 3 by the Senate Commerce Committee. After knocking out a controversial provision permitting railroads to set up tax-free construction reserve funds, the Senate passed the bill June 11. The House voted June 27 to substitute its own bill, which placed no ceiling on the loan guarantee program but did limit maintenance loan guarantees to 50 percent of the amount loaned.

Conferees agreed on a compromise measure, approved July 30 by House and Senate. Its terms --

- Authorized the Interstate Commerce Commission to guarantee no more than \$500 million in short-term loans to railroads for purchase of capital equipment or for property maintenance.

- Terminated this authority as of March 31, 1961, except for applications then pending.

- Gave ICC full authority to adjust intrastate rail rates that give others engaged in interstate commerce an "unreasonable" advantage.

- Gave ICC power, regardless of state law, to permit railroads to discontinue interstate services that "unduly burden" interstate commerce, as well as services wholly within a state if it would not harm "present or future public convenience and necessity."

- Directed ICC, in fixing reasonable minimum rates, to ignore the rates of competing modes of transportation unless the effect of a lower rail rate would be to destroy competition.

- Exempted truckers of certain agricultural products from ICC regulation.

- Closed the so-called "buy and sell" loophole, by prohibiting interstate truckers from evading ICC regulation through the device of assuming ownership of goods in transit.

The legislation, while falling considerably short of what the railroads wanted, was substantially in line with the Administration's recommendations. In separate action, Congress repealed the 3 percent excise tax on freight shipments, but failed to reduce the 10 percent levy on passenger travel. (See Economic Policy.)

Housing Program

An emergency housing bill, emblazoned with Democratic "anti-recession" labels, sailed through Congress in March, taking only one minute to clear the House. But the annual omnibus measure, covering urban renewal and other housing programs, was blocked by the House Rules Committee and died on the floor Aug. 18 for lack of six votes.

The emergency bill, part of Majority Leader Johnson's pre-Easter program (see page 8), was reported March 6 by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. It --

- Created a new Federal National Mortgage Assn. revolving fund of \$1 billion for the purchase of FHA and GI mortgages of up to \$13,500 -- a provision designed to stimulate construction of low-cost homes.

- Raised from \$450 million to \$950 million the FNMA fund to be allocated by the President for purchase of FHA and GI mortgages.

- Authorized for direct loans \$150 million annually in fiscal 1959 and 1960 to buy GI mortgages in tight credit areas.

- Extended the VA's direct-loan and guaranteed-loan programs for World War II veterans until July 25, 1960.

- Cut FHA sales housing downpayments from 3 percent on the first \$10,000 to 3 percent on the first \$13,500.

- Raised the ceiling on GI home loan interest rates from 4.5 to 4.75 percent, provided that the GI rate remained at least one-half percent below the FHA rate.

This last provision was a bone of contention between Republicans who wanted no ceiling and Democrats who wanted no change. When Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) moved to strike the provision, the Senate divided 47-47, thus rejecting the amendment for lack of a majority. But a routine motion to table an equally routine motion to reconsider the vote resulted in another 47-47 tie. Vice President Nixon then cast his only tie-splitting ballot of the 1958 session, voting for the tabling motion, and the Senate March 12 passed the bill as reported.

Speaker Rayburn pushed the bill through the House March 19 without amendment or debate, by refusing to send it to committee and taking it directly to the floor, where he ruled that the required two-thirds majority had been mustered on a voice vote. The President signed it April 1, but again asked Congress to make GI interest rates "sufficiently flexible to assure private participation," and to eliminate par purchase requirements on Government mortgage purchases.

Omnibus Bill

An omnibus bill authorizing the Government to obligate \$2.5 billion on various housing programs was passed by the Senate July 11 with little debate after its sponsor, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) had agreed to accept en bloc 22 amendments by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) cutting almost \$500 million out of the bill. The measure liberalized FHA mortgage terms, authorized an additional \$300 million a year for six years for the urban renewal program and an additional 17,500 units of public housing, increased the revolving fund for college housing loans by \$400 million, and set up a \$250 million loan fund for classroom and laboratory construction.

The Senate bill went to the House Banking and Currency Committee, where it was modified into a version denounced by HHA Administrator Albert M. Cole as a

"Christmas tree loaded with something for everybody." The House Rules Committee refused to grant the bill a rule, however, leaving as the only alternative an attempt to pass the bill under a procedure requiring two-thirds of the House members to agree to suspend the rules, limit debate to 40 minutes, and forego all amendments. Put to the test Aug. 18, the House divided 251-134 -- six votes short of the required majority. (See Key Vote No. 11, page 30.) Congress was too exhausted at this point to make another attempt to pass a housing bill.

Atomic Power

The running feud between Democrats and the Administration over atomic power development was subordinated in 1958 to a dispute over military requirements for plutonium. Overriding the President's objections, Congress voted without dissent to authorize a new \$145-million plutonium reactor to permit a larger output of small atomic weapons.

The project, endorsed by the Atomic Energy Commission but rejected by the Budget Bureau, was authorized in a catch-all construction bill approved July 22 by both chambers. Included in the \$387-million package -- double the amount requested -- were provisions for design studies on five promising types of power reactors, and for a \$51-million gas-cooled power reactor to be built by AEC unless private industry offers to undertake the job.

President Eisenhower signed the bill Aug. 4, but urged Congress to withhold appropriations for several items in the bill. He objected to provisions that would "involve the Government unnecessarily in the construction and operation of full-scale atomic power plants."

No resolution of the many-sided atomic power dispute emerged during the session. Democrats on the Joint Atomic Energy Committee had hoped to work out an agreement with the five Atomic Energy Commissioners on a ten-year power development program. The outlook for such an agreement improved when AEC Chairman Lewis L. Strauss, principal architect of the Administration's "go-slow" policy, retired on June 30. But the goal of Joint Committee-AEC agreement had not been attained by adjournment.

Maritime Program

Two new passenger superliners -- one for the Atlantic, the other for the Pacific -- were authorized in a bill that cleared Congress July 2. It directed the Federal Maritime Board to build the vessels in private yards, then sell them to steamship lines for less than half their cost. United States Lines would pay \$47 million for a \$130 million replacement for the "America," while American President Lines would pay \$34 million for a \$76 million successor to the "President Hoover." Both liners could be converted to troopships if necessary.

President Eisenhower signed the measure July 15, but asked Congress to postpone voting funds for the ships until fiscal 1960. He objected strongly to a provision that the Federal Government, rather than private lenders, finance the sale price to be paid by the steamship lines.

The President vetoed another bill, sent to him July 31, authorizing construction of a nuclear-powered ice-breaker for Coast Guard use in Arctic waters. "A continued disregard of our budgetary problems," he said in his Aug. 12 message, "can only add to inflationary pressures."

Community Facilities

Delay proved to be the undoing of the Democratic-sponsored community facilities bill, a "must" measure on Sen. Johnson's pre-Easter anti-recession program. Republicans first succeeded in postponing Senate action until after the Easter recess. By Aug. 1, when the House was ready to act, the pump-priming pressure was off, and a GOP-Southern Democrat coalition killed the bill.

Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) first proposed raising from \$100 million to \$2 billion funds that can be loaned to cities for public works by the Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee cut this figure to \$1 billion and increased the interest rate to 3.5 percent, but on a 41-39 party-line vote the Senate decided April 1 to postpone action on the bill for two weeks. Democrats then rallied to win Senate passage of the Committee measure April 16 without substantial change.

The House Banking and Currency Committee considered the measure along with other anti-recession proposals during lengthy hearings in April and May on the unemployment situation. HHFA Administrator Albert M. Cole said the bill "would be too late to help in the present recession and could contribute to a future inflation." The Committee, however, agreed June 4 to report a \$2 billion facilities bill. But when the legislation reached the floor Aug. 1, the House killed it, 173-187, by refusing to adopt a rule for its consideration. (See Key Vote No. 9, page 30.)

Area Development

A program first recommended to Congress in 1955 by its Joint Economic Committee was finally approved in 1958. This was the area development bill, designed to help rejuvenate the so-called depressed areas of the nation, principally coal and textile centers in the Eastern states burdened by chronic unemployment, and poverty stricken rural areas in the South. Prime mover behind the proposed program of Federal grants and loans was Sen. Paul Douglas (D Ill.), who pushed a bill through the Senate in 1956 only to see it die in the House. In 1958, Douglas was joined by Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) in drawing up a \$380-million measure which the Senate passed May 13 by a 46-36 vote.

The House Banking and Currency Committee knocked out a \$100-million loan fund for public facilities before reporting the Douglas-Payne bill July 1. The measure faced a dim prospect until the House Rules Committee agreed Aug. 7 to clear it for debate. The House passed it Aug. 15, after rejecting, 170-188, a motion to recommit it. The Senate accepted the House version Aug. 22. The bill --

- Established an Area Redevelopment Administration in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.
- Defined industrial and rural areas eligible for assistance in terms of the duration and percentage of unemployment and the number of low-income families.
- Authorized the ARA to borrow \$200 million from the Treasury, to set up two \$100-million loan funds for redevelopment purposes in industrial and rural areas.
- Set the loan terms at 40-year maturity and an interest rate one-quarter of one percent above the average rate on Treasury notes.
- Authorized \$75 million for grants for the construction of public facilities in redevelopment areas.

Health Measures

The mental as well as physical health of the nation's citizens received the attention of Congress in 1958.

● **Hospital Grants** -- A bill signed Aug. 14 by the President extended for five years, until June 30, 1964, the Hospital Survey and Construction Act, better known as the Hill-Burton Act. The law authorized a total of \$211 million in annual Federal grants to the states on a matching basis, for the construction of general hospitals and other health facilities.

● **Health Research** -- Congress added \$50 million to the amount requested by the President for the National Institutes of Health, appropriating a total of \$294 million. The Senate Appropriations Committee chided the Administration for its persistent failure to ask enough "to finance all of the worthwhile research waiting to be done by competent scientists." Congress also approved a bill Aug. 18 extending the Health Research Facilities Act of 1956 for three years, authorizing annual matching grants of \$30 million to the states to build research centers.

● **Surveys** -- A bill signed June 28 created a National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission to make a two-year study of that very subject. Congress also authorized the President to call a White House Conference on Aging before Sept. 30, 1960, similar to the White House Conference on Education that met in 1955.

Aid to Airports

Increased Federal aid to the states for airports was included in Senate Majority Leader Johnson's pre-Easter anti-recession program (see page 8), but final action took a little longer. The Senate agreed May 14 to a bill, sponsored by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), providing for \$512 million in matching grants to the states. The House approved the measure Aug. 18, after knocking out a \$75 million special fund "for immediate discretionary allocation." The Senate completed action by accepting the House version Aug. 19. As sent to the President, the Monroney bill --

● Extended the Federal Airport Act of 1946 (last extended in 1955 for four years) for another four years, to June 30, 1963.

● Authorized Federal grants for the fiscal years 1960-63 of \$100 million annually, to be matched dollar for dollar by the states.

● Authorized an additional \$37 million in fiscal 1959 grants, bringing the total to \$100 million.

Railroad Retirement

Approval of an increase in social security benefits was the signal for a last-minute attempt to provide higher benefits for railroad workers, who have their own retirement system. A bill carrying a 10-percent increase in payments to 675,000 retired railroad employees and increasing employer-employee taxes went to the Senate floor Aug. 22, where it provoked sharp debate over its impact on the hard-pressed railroads. Majority Leader Johnson countered that Congress already had "given the railroads everything but the shirts off our backs." (See page 13.) The Senate apparently agreed, voting 71-12 to hang the 10 percent benefits bill as a rider on another measure scheduled for House approval. Both measures died Aug. 23, however, when objections raised in the House blocked further consideration.

Highway Program

Two related developments prompted speedy action in 1958 on a major highway bill. Demand for increased public works spending to combat the recession boiled up just as the 13-year road building program launched in 1956 was threatening to bog down. Congress responded by authorizing more money for highways and by suspending the pay-as-you-go provision of the 1956 law.

It had been estimated the 41,000-mile Interstate Highway System would cost \$27.5 billion to complete. Funds for the Federal Government's 90-percent share of the program, and for another \$13.4 billion in Federal aid for primary, secondary and urban roads, were scheduled to come from taxes levied on highway users over a 16-year period. But revised estimates given to Congress in January placed the total cost of the Interstate System at \$40 billion; at the same time, less-than-anticipated revenues were expected to cut fiscal 1960 allocations from the Highway Trust Fund from \$2.2 billion authorized to \$1.6 billion.

The House acted first, passing a limited highway bill March 13. The Senate then proceeded to broaden the measure considerably, adding a controversial proviso giving a bonus to states agreeing to regulate billboards on the Interstate System. Before passing the revised bill March 27, the Senate rejected, 41-47, an attempt to strike the billboard provision. (See Key Vote No. 1, page 26.)

The conference version, incorporating most of the features of the Senate bill, was approved April 3 by both chambers, after the House had rejected a motion to recommit the bill to committee by a 109-222 vote. Its provisions --

- Increased authorized spending on the Interstate System by \$200 million (to \$2.2 billion) in fiscal 1959, and by \$300 million (to \$2.5 billion) in 1960 and 1961.

- Added \$400 million to the \$875 million already authorized for Federal aid to primary, secondary and urban roads in fiscal 1959, and directed that it be allocated to the states before Dec. 1, 1958 on a 2-to-1 rather than the usual 1-to-1 matching basis.

- Authorized \$115 million extra for this program in fiscal 1959 to cover advances to states for their one-third share.

- Authorized \$900 million in fiscal 1960 and \$925 million in fiscal 1961 for Federal aid to primary, secondary and urban roads.

- Authorized a one-half of 1 percent bonus payment to states agreeing to regulate billboard advertising within 660 feet of rights-of-way acquired for the Interstate Highway System.

- Suspended for fiscal 1959 and 1960 a pay-as-you-go requirement that highway user taxes must be collected in the Highway Trust Fund before apportionment of funds to the states, freeing \$400 million more for highways.

President Eisenhower signed the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1958 on April 16. But he criticized its "grave defects," particularly "the violation of the long-established principle of a 50-50 sharing of Federal and state costs" on highways outside the Interstate System, and the "damaging precedent" of advancing funds to the states to finance their share of the costs. And he warned Congress that money must be found for the enlarged highway program at its next session -- a hint that user taxes will have to be increased in 1959.

Small Business

The nation's four million small businesses -- long the beneficiaries of lip service from both major parties -- finally got some action from Congress in 1958. While the new legislation appeared unlikely to halt the trend toward concentration of industry, it offered some hope of improving the chances of many small enterprises for economic survival.

Small manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers find it particularly difficult to raise equity capital or to get long-term loans to finance the expansion necessary to maintain a strong competitive position. The resources of the commercial banking system are tied up in short-term loans, while private investors prefer larger and less risky enterprises. The principal source of small business expansion capital -- retained earnings -- is limited by high tax rates.

A Government program for bridging this gap in the private money market was first pushed in 1957 by Sen. John Sparkman (D Ala.) and Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas), chairmen of the respective Senate and House Small Business Committees. The Eisenhower Administration, initially opposed to the idea, finally agreed to support a modified plan for encouraging the development of small business investment companies. A compromise measure, first passed by the Senate June 9 and by the House July 21, was finally agreed to Aug. 7 by both chambers. It --

- Authorized a \$250-million appropriation to the Small Business Administration's revolving loan fund, to be handled by a new Small Business Investment Division.

- Gave the SBA authority to charter small business investment companies with at least \$300,000 in capital and paid-in surplus, and to buy up to \$150,000 worth of debentures in those companies.

- Gave the small business investment companies, in turn, the right to make 30-year loans to small businesses and to invest in them, on terms approved by the SBA.

The Small Business Administration, created in 1953 to supply short-term loans and to help small businesses get a fair share of Government contracts, was finally made a permanent Federal agency at the Administration's request. The House had agreed to the move in 1957, but the Senate would only consent to a one-year extension. In 1958, the House-passed bill was amended by the Senate Banking Committee to provide for a three-year extension. But the Senate voted July 1, 55-26, to make the SBA a permanent agency. As enacted July 16, the measure also --

- Increased SBA's revolving business loan fund from \$305 million to \$500 million; increased the maximum size of a single business loan from \$250,000 to \$350,000; and reduced the maximum interest rate from 6 to 5.5 percent.

Earlier, on Feb. 10, Congress had approved a bill extending SBA's disaster loan program to cover small businesses damaged by excessive rainfall. The action was prompted by losses incurred in the Mississippi River delta as the result of floods at the end of the 1957 crop year.

Limited tax relief for small business was incorporated in an omnibus technical bill approved toward the end of the session (see page 10). But the Senate again rejected a proposal to reverse the corporate income normal and surtax rates, with consequent benefits to companies with small earnings. The plan, sponsored by Sen. J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and offered as an amendment to the corporate-excise extension bill, was defeated June 20, 34-45.

PRO-BENSON BILL EMERGED AFTER THREE ATTEMPTS

Congress took three passes at farm legislation in 1958 before coming up with a bill containing significant concessions to the Administration's program for easing Government controls on food and fiber production while reducing price support payments to farmers. Final passage of the Agricultural Act of 1958 on Aug. 18 was hailed by Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as a "forward-looking" move that would give farmers "freedom to plant and lead to expanded markets."

Enactment of the bill, affecting chiefly cotton, rice, corn and feed grain producers, marked the longest step yet taken by Congress away from the postwar policy of seeking farm prosperity through production controls and high price supports. The use and threat of Presidential vetoes, together with differences within the diminishing farm bloc and the increasing opposition of city Congressmen to the old program's costs, finally convinced Democratic farm leaders they could not pass a bill more to their own liking.

The sessionend finale represented a real personal victory for Secretary Benson. In February, his political stock sank to an all-time low when a group of Republican Congressmen asked the President to fire him. But as prospects for a record harvest at good to excellent prices brightened from month to month, Benson's popularity and influence recovered.

President's Veto

President Eisenhower, in a special farm message Jan. 16, laid down a nine-point legislative program "to deal with the technological revolution in agriculture." The program called for liberalization or abolition of acreage allotments and a gradual reduction in price supports. But Congress promptly turned in exactly the opposite direction.

The Senate March 13 passed, by a 50-43 vote, a resolution to bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments below the 1957 levels. (See Key Vote No. 12, page 27.) The House amended this to apply to price supports for only one year and to acreage allotments for two years, before passing the "freeze" measure March 20, by a 210-172 vote. (See Key Vote No. 7, page 30.) The Senate quickly agreed to the House changes, 48-32. But the President vetoed the "ill-advised" measure March 31, and no effort was made to override him.

The House Agriculture Committee then pieced together an omnibus bill based on the recommendations of its separate subcommittees for rice, cotton, wool, wheat, dairy products, corn and other feed grains. The Committee also threw in, as insurance, two items backed by the Administration -- extension of the surplus disposal and school milk programs. But the tactic failed; Benson denounced the measure as an "economic monstrosity." The bill died in the House June 26, when some big city Democrats joined Republicans in defeating the rule for its consideration, by a 171-214 vote.

The impasse put Members from several commodity areas on the spot. Cotton and rice producers, whose acreage allotments had already been cut to the point where many small operators found it impossible to make a living, faced further reductions. High price supports on cotton had helped synthetic fibers to capture much of the market; domestic textile producers were handicapped

because foreign competitors could buy surplus U.S. cotton for much less than the domestic price. Many Midwesterners, moreover, had concluded that the acreage allotment system for controlling corn production had failed. In 1957, only 14 percent of commercial corn acreage was planted in compliance with acreage controls.

Final Provisions

The Agricultural Act of 1958 was designed to answer these problems. The original version was put together in the Senate, which passed the bill July 25 by a 62-11 vote. This was amended by the House Agriculture Committee, to raise several of the price support levels, and the revised measure was sent to the floor under the rules' suspension procedure barring amendments. Benson balked at the changes made in the bill, and the House again refused to accept its Committee's handiwork, the 210-186 vote Aug. 6 falling 54 votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The House then agreed to meet Benson's objections to the price support provisions in the bill, and approved the revised measure Aug. 13 with little fuss by voice vote. Midwest Senators now objected to the concessions made to Benson and sought a conference with the House in an effort to compromise the differences between the Senate and House versions. But when House leaders refused to budge, the Senate backed down, approving the House version and sending it to the President Aug. 18. The bill --

- Prevented scheduled reductions in cotton and rice acreage in 1959, and permitted cotton producers agreeing to accept lower price supports to expand production for the next two years.

- Provided that price supports for cotton and rice will be lowered gradually to 65 percent of parity by 1962. (The previous floor was 75 percent.)

- Abolished the so-called escalator clause, under which price supports rose as surpluses declined.

- Gave corn growers the choice (by referendum) between the present acreage allotment system and one that would permit uncontrolled production at the higher of two price support levels: 65 percent of parity or 90 percent of the average market price for the previous three years.

- Extended the Wool Act of 1954 for three years and continued incentive payments to domestic wool growers.

On other agricultural matters, Congress --

- Approved a last-minute compromise on the farm surplus disposal program, extending the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (PL 480) for 18 months, until Dec. 31, 1959. The bill authorized the sale abroad for foreign currencies of an additional \$2.25 billion worth of surplus commodities. A controversial barter provision inserted by the House was modified to the satisfaction of Secretary Benson.

- Terminated the costly acreage reserve feature of the 1956 soil bank program, for the temporary retirement of farm land, but allotted more funds to the longer-range conservation reserve program designed to take land out of crop production permanently.

- Killed a food stamp plan for distributing \$1 billion worth of Government-held surplus commodities each year. The measure died Aug. 18 when the House, on a 196-187 vote, failed to muster the necessary two-thirds majority.

CONGRESS' RESOURCES PROGRAM CONFINED TO SALINE WATER

The defeat Aug. 21 of an Administration-sponsored minerals subsidy plan confirmed the generally negative attitude of Congress in 1958 in the resources field. Two ambitious reclamation projects died in the House, as did the Tennessee Valley Authority self-financing plan -- all after approval by the Senate. The sole measure of any significance to emerge was a modest provision for experimentation in the treatment of saline water.

The minerals subsidy scheme was the outgrowth of the larger dispute over the reciprocal trade program (see page 2). Senators and Representatives from Western mining states, concerned over the depressed state of the domestic copper, lead and zinc markets, were threatening to join forces with other protectionists in an effort to obtain relief by raising the barriers against imports. The Administration, fighting the battle of its life to save the trade program, countered with the subsidy plan.

As first presented April 28 by Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton, the five-year plan called for Federal payments of the difference between market prices and fixed support prices of 27.5 cents a pound for copper, 14.75 cents a pound for lead, 12.75 cents a pound for zinc, \$48 a short ton for acid-grade fluorspar, and \$36 a short ton for tungsten. Seaton estimated the subsidies would cost \$161 million in the first year, then drop.

Seaton revised this proposal June 10 to eliminate copper from the subsidy plan and to provide instead for annual Government purchases of 150,000 tons of copper at not more than 27.5 cents a pound. In a further revision June 19 he proposed giving larger subsidies on the first 500 tons of lead and zinc sold in each quarter, as a means of helping small producers.

The Senate Interior Committee reported the subsidy bill July 3, authorizing the five-year program with slightly higher support prices for lead, zinc, and tungsten, and a one-year copper stockpiling program. To foot the bill, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to borrow \$350 million from the Treasury. The Senate passed the bill July 11, as reported, by a 70-12 vote.

The principal change made in the bill by the House Interior Committee was to substitute direct appropriations for the Senate's borrowing provision. Secretary Seaton wrote to Republican House Members Aug. 15, urging passage of the revised bill. Its prospects appeared good Aug. 19, when the House voted 195-165 to adopt the rule for its consideration. But the tide soon turned, as the bill's opponents attacked it as an unjustified subsidy for a handful of the nation's 5 million unemployed. After stripping the measure of several provisions, the House buried it Aug. 21, refusing passage on a 159-182 vote.

Saline Water

The not-so-long-range prospect of inadequate fresh water supplies in various parts of the nation stimulated action to step up the search for an economical way to convert sea or brackish water. The Senate Interior Committee, in a May 19 report recommending an advanced program of development under the Saline Water Act of 1952, warned that the U.S. would need a proven new source of fresh water by 1980.

The Senate June 10 and the House Aug. 12 approved slightly different versions of a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to spend \$10 million on building

five demonstration plants for converting saline to fresh water. The measure went to the President Aug. 21.

Other resources issues were disposed of as follows:

- **Fluorspar** -- Congress passed a bill extending the Government's purchase program for asbestos and acid-grade fluorspar, but the President vetoed the measure Aug. 12 on grounds that it conflicted with the Administration's minerals subsidy program (see above).

- **Minerals Exploration** -- The Defense Minerals Exploration Administration, established in 1951, was given permanent status by a bill signed Aug. 21 by the President.

- **Fryingpan** -- The House Interior Committee Aug. 4 reported a bill authorizing Federal construction of the \$160-million Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project in Colorado. But the measure, approved by the Senate in 1957, was allowed to die after its backers decided to make a fresh start in 1959 rather than risk defeat in the House.

- **San Luis** -- The Senate passed a bill Aug. 15 authorizing Federal construction of a \$290-million reclamation project known as the San Luis unit of California's Central Valley project. The House failed to act, however.

- **TVA Bonds** -- The House Public Works Committee Aug. 1 reported a bill, passed by the Senate in 1957, to permit TVA to issue \$750 million in revenue bonds to finance construction or acquisition of new power facilities. The bill, subject of a heated controversy between public and private power groups, died in the Rules Committee.

- **Hells Canyon** -- Congress wrote an end to the long fight over Hells Canyon when the House Interior Committee refused to act on a bill passed by the Senate in 1957, authorizing Federal construction of a high dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. Two smaller dams under construction by the Idaho Power Co. will preclude use of the proposed high dam site.

- **Reclamation Funds** -- A resolution adopted May 6 by the Senate asked its Appropriations Committee to add \$92 million to the President's request for \$237 million for reclamation and to direct starts on 20 new projects. The amount finally appropriated was about \$10 million more than requested, and provided for eight new starts.

Rivers and Harbors

Congress suffered another Presidential rebuff in 1958 in processing the omnibus authorization for navigation and flood control projects, known familiarly as the rivers and harbors or "pork barrel" bill. As in 1956, when the President vetoed a similar measure because it included projects lacking approval of the Army's Corps of Engineers (which runs the program) or the Budget Bureau, Congress proceeded to write in a number of items not carrying the official imprimatur.

The \$1.6 billion package, passed by the Senate in 1957 and revised by the House March 11, was sent to the President April 2 and returned April 15. The lengthy veto message listed objections to 28 projects costing \$350 million. After mulling over the idea of attempting to override the veto, the legislators approved a revised measure June 25 which the President signed July 3. He said that most of the shortcomings of the earlier bills had been eliminated from the measure, which authorized 59 navigation, 14 beach erosion and 66 flood control projects costing \$750 million, as well as an additional \$870 million for 15 river basin plans.

PRESSURE FOR LABOR LEGISLATION PRODUCED LITTLE

Congress botched the job when it came to labor legislation in 1958. In a session-end finale, the Kennedy-Ives anti-corruption bill succumbed to a cross-fire of "too much" and "not enough" arguments from all sides. After eight months of hauling and pulling, the only noteworthy bill to emerge was an anaemic measure for the disclosure of pension fund information.

As the session opened, the legislators were under heavy pressure to act on the evidence, developed in 1957 by the Senate's Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, of racketeering, embezzlement and general corruption in the Brotherhood of Teamsters and some other unions. (See p. 32) But this limited issue soon became embroiled in the larger question of restraining the power of organized labor. AFL-CIO leaders, who had ousted the Teamsters, wanted no part of a general revision of labor laws under the circumstances.

President Eisenhower, in a special message to Congress Jan. 23, repeated some old proposals and added some new ones. He called for the registration of all pension funds, annual financial statements from all unions, and proof of the election of union officers by secret ballot at least once every four years, together with penalties for violations. He also asked Congress to tighten restrictions on secondary boycotts, to make picketing for organizational purposes an unfair labor practice, and to abolish the so-called "no man's land" between state and Federal jurisdictions over labor disputes.

Pension Fund Bill

Democratic leaders in the Senate decided to act first on the matter of pension fund disclosures. On April 21 the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported a bill (S 2888) to require registration and annual reports from an estimated 40,000 pension funds, most of which are controlled by employers rather than unions. Republicans, fearing that it would be their last chance to vote on labor reform legislation in 1958, decided to try turning S 2888 into a catch-all measure.

In protracted debate starting April 24, GOP Senators offered 15 amendments to the bill, only one of which was accepted. Minority Leader Knowland, who presented six of the amendments, drew the most support on one to require the election of union officers by secret ballot, rejected on a 37-53 vote. An amendment by Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) to exempt most employer-managed funds from the provisions of S 2888 was defeated, 28-59. In opposing all but one non-controversial change, Democrats argued that a more comprehensive measure would bog down in the House. The Republicans finally gave in, and the Senate passed the bill April 28 by a unanimous vote.

S 2888 did bog down, nevertheless, in the House Education and Labor Committee, and it was July 28 before a much-modified version was reported to the House. Before passing its Committee's version Aug. 6, the House refused, on a 125-153 standing vote, to accept an amendment by Rep. Albert H. Bosch (R N.Y.) similar to the one proposed by Sen. Allott and rejected in the Senate.

Senate conferees finally agreed to accept most of the weaker House bill, and as finally approved Aug. 19, S 2888

contained no enforcement powers for the Secretary of Labor. Its chief provision required the administrators of employee welfare and pension plans to provide participants with annual financial reports on request, and to file copies with the Secretary of Labor.

Kennedy-Ives Bill

The attempt to write a more general anti-corruption law was resumed May 5 by the Senate Labor Subcommittee, under Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). A draft bill (S 3974), sponsored by Kennedy and Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), was reported June 10 by the full Labor Committee. Its major provisions, covering some of the President's requests, required reporting and disclosure of union financial data, required the election of national and local union officials by secret ballot, prohibited organizational picketing for the purpose of extortion, and partially closed the "no man's land" gap in the handling of labor disputes.

The Kennedy-Ives bill set off an even greater uproar when it reached the Senate floor June 12. A total of 53 amendments were offered -- 22 of them requiring roll-call votes -- before the Senate sent S 3974 to the House June 17. Although a host of minor amendments were agreed to, only one was added over the opposition of Kennedy and Ives. That was the proposal by Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) to extend the requirement that union officers sign a non-Communist oath to cover employers as well, accepted on a 66-20 vote. (The President had asked that the oath be dropped, not extended.)

Republicans again tried to add a series of controversial provisions opposed by organized labor. About a dozen GOP Senators, however, sided with a majority of the Democrats present to beat them off. The test vote came June 13 when Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) offered the first of several amendments endorsed by the Administration. The provision which would have permitted union members to sue persons mishandling union funds in Federal court, was rejected, 42-47. (See Key Vote No. 2, page 26.)

The demise of S 3974 began June 23, when Speaker Rayburn said he would hold the bill at his desk until he saw what the House Education and Labor Committee would do with S 2888, the pension fund bill. The Committee, it was generally believed, would smother the Kennedy-Ives measure if given the chance.

Rayburn finally sent the bill to the Committee July 28. On Aug. 14, the group's Democratic majority voted solidly against taking up either S 3974 or a Republican substitute. A final attempt to save the bill by taking it directly to the floor, under a procedure requiring a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, failed Aug. 18 when the House divided 190-198. (See Key Vote No. 12, page 30.)

President Eisenhower Aug. 20 said the Kennedy-Ives bill "did not meet the Nation's needs because it did not deal effectively with many of the evils which need correction." He blamed the Democrats for preventing efforts to "correct its deficiencies," and called on Congress to write an effective law before adjourning. No further action was taken, however.

Antitrust Matters

Preoccupied with more pressing matters, Congress took little action in the antitrust field in 1958. The Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), continued its investigation of so-called administered prices in the steel and auto industries (see page 11). The House Antitrust Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), concentrated on a review of the Government's reasons for settling its suit against Western Electric Co. and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in 1956 on terms generally considered to be quite lenient.

The only major measure to clear Congress was a bill closing a loophole through which certain grocery chains were evading the antitrust jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. The measure amended the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921, which gave the Secretary of Agriculture exclusive authority to regulate packers, defined as anyone with a 20-percent interest in a packing plant.

In pressing charges of unfair trade practices against several food chains, the FTC found its hands tied because the chains, having bought into packing plants, claimed immunity from FTC regulation. As an FTC examiner noted: "By the simple expedient of buying a load of chickens, wringing their necks, plucking their feathers and selling their carcasses in commerce, any business in the Nation, even a tire or battery manufacturer, may escape regulation of its entire business by the FTC."

The Senate May 15 and the House Aug. 12 passed different bills to correct the situation, and the Senate Aug. 22 approved the House version. It gave the FTC jurisdiction over retail sales of meat and poultry, and set up procedures for coordinating Agriculture and FTC enforcement programs.

Four other proposals in the antitrust field -- two of them backed by the President -- won varying degrees of consideration before expiring with adjournment.

- **Pre-Merger Notification:** The Administration again asked Congress to amend the Clayton Act to require firms with combined assets of \$10 million or more to give the Department of Justice advance notice of their intention to merge. The House Judiciary Committee reported a bill for that purpose in 1957, but it received no further action. The Senate likewise ignored the request.

- **Cease-and-Desist Orders:** Another Clayton Act amendment requested by the President was designed to eliminate some of the delay encountered by the FTC in putting a stop to unfair trade practices, by making its cease-and-desist orders effective immediately without court order. The Senate approved the change July 15, but the House Judiciary Committee failed to act on the matter.

- **Price Discrimination:** The Supreme Court, in 1951, stripped the Robinson-Patman Act of much of its punch by deciding that price discrimination undertaken to meet competition in "good faith" is permissible even when tending to destroy competition. Subsequent Congressional hearings, covering 6,000 pages of testimony, pointed to the need for a clarifying amendment. But the 1958 session failed to produce one.

- **Commercial Sports:** The House Judiciary Committee approved a measure to bring professional baseball, basketball, football and hockey under the antitrust laws, but the House voted June 24 to pass another bill exempting most of the objectionable aspects of professional sports from antitrust coverage. The bill died, however, when the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee voted Aug. 1 to table it.

Aviation Agency

One of the most important and least controversial measures to pass into law in 1958 was the bill creating a Federal Aviation Agency to assume full authority over the nation's increasingly crowded airspace. The inadequacy of air traffic controls had been underlined in tragic fashion when two planes collided over the Grand Canyon June 30, 1956, killing 128 persons. Subsequent studies agreed on the need for improved airway regulations as well as fuller coordination of civil and military flights.

President Eisenhower, in a special message June 13, asked Congress to set up the new agency. The Senate acted July 14, the House Aug. 4. After resolving minor differences, Congress sent the bill to the White House Aug. 13. The measure --

- Established a Federal Aviation Agency, to be headed by an Administrator appointed by the President.
- Gave the Administrator full authority to regulate the use of navigable airspace by civil and military aircraft, develop air navigation facilities, prescribe air traffic rules, and conduct research activities.
- Required military authorities to give the Agency reasonable prior notice of intent to establish military airports, missile bases and rocket-launching sites.
- Provided for appeal to the President in cases of disagreement between the Agency and the Defense Department.

Federal Judges

Politics of the old-fashioned courthouse variety killed a measure to provide 46 new Federal judgeships around the country. The backlog of litigation is so great in some judicial districts that it takes two to three years to bring civil suits to trial; in Brooklyn the waiting period is 42 months. The congestion in the Federal Courts has "created a crucial problem for constitutional government," according to Chief Justice Earl Warren. But a Democratic Congress just couldn't be convinced that the situation was bad enough to warrant giving a Republican President the opportunity to make 46 lifetime appointments to the bench. Hope for the omnibus judgeship bill rose toward adjournment. Then the President nominated a GOP party official to a vacant seat in the District of Columbia. That did it.

Congress approved two other measures, however, that promised to afford some relief for the overburdened judiciary. One signed July 25 raised from \$3,000 to \$10,000 the amount which must be in controversy in civil actions between citizens of different states before the cases can be taken before the Federal courts. The other bill, signed Aug. 6, provided that the administrative duties of chief judges would be transferred, when they reach the age of 70, to the next ranking judge.

Dead Issues

- **Natural Gas:** A bill to free natural gas producers from Federal regulation promptly expired following disclosure Feb. 11 of a \$100,000 fund-raising dinner staged by Texas Republicans in honor of House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R Mass.), who was expected to muster the necessary GOP votes to "pass the gas bill this year."

- **Banking Bill:** The Financial Institutions Act, an omnibus revision of banking laws passed by the Senate in 1957, never emerged from the House Banking Committee.

Humane Slaughter

The methods used by meat packers to slaughter hogs and other animals -- called "barbaric, cruel and immoral" by humane societies -- prompted Congress to pass corrective legislation in 1958. There was some question, however, whether the measure sent to the President Aug. 13 was a "make-believe" bill, as charged by its opponents, or a "step forward," as claimed by its supporters.

As passed Feb. 4 by the House, the bill ordered Federal agencies to buy meat only from packers using the "most humane practicable methods" of slaughtering. But there was considerable disagreement over what these methods should be, and the Senate Agriculture Committee drew up another version directing the Secretary of Agriculture to study the problem for two years.

The Senate, however, rejected its Committee's bill July 29 on a 40-43 vote before passing the House version with minor amendments, 72-9. The House agreed to the Senate changes Aug. 13. The bill --

- **Defined humane slaughtering** as methods by which "all animals are rendered insensible to pain by a single blow or gunshot or an electrical, chemical, or other means that is rapid and effective, before being shackled, hoisted, thrown, cast or cut."

- **Prohibited Federal agencies**, starting June 30, 1960, from buying meat from slaughterers who fail to use humane methods, and gave the Secretary of Agriculture until March 1, 1959, to draw up the necessary rules to carry out the provision.

New and Revised Laws

By adjournment, Congress had completed action on bills with the following provisions.

- **Contract Renegotiation:** Extended the Renegotiation Act of 1951, permitting the Government to recapture excessive profits made on defense contracts, for six months until June 30, 1959, instead of the two-year extension asked by the President.

- **Defense Production:** Extended until June 30, 1960 the Defense Production Act of 1950, giving the President authority to establish priorities for defense contracts, allocate scarce materials and guarantee defense loans.

- **Auto Prices:** Required car manufacturers and importers to display a price tag on each new car, effective Oct. 1, 1958, listing separately the suggested retail price of the car and each accessory, shipping charges, and other consumer information, subject to a \$1,000 fine for each car improperly labeled.

- **Obscene Mail:** Revised a statute prohibiting use of the mails for pornographic purposes, to permit prosecution of offenders in districts in which obscene matter is received or through which it passes, in addition to districts in which it is mailed; and doubled penalties for second offenders to 10 years and/or \$10,000.

- **Switchblade Knives:** Prohibited the introduction or manufacture for introduction into interstate commerce of switchblade knives, effective Oct. 12, 1958, subject to penalties of five years and/or \$2,000.

- **Boating Regulation:** Required all pleasure and commercial craft powered by motors of more than 10 horsepower to display numbers and their operators to carry identification cards, to be issued by Federal authorities if the states fail to do so, subject to fines up to \$50.

Presidential Disability

President Eisenhower maintained an active schedule of work and exercise throughout the 1958 session, to all appearances having recovered from his three successive illnesses -- a heart attack in September 1955, an operation for ileitis in June 1956, and a mild cerebral occlusion on Nov. 25, 1957. But the constitutional issue raised by his temporary disability on these occasions remained unresolved. Congress approved neither the amendment proposed by the President nor the law favored by Speaker Rayburn and others.

As originally proposed to Congress March 29, 1957, the constitutional amendment would allow the President to turn over his duties to the Vice President temporarily and resume them when ready. It would also leave it to a majority of the Cabinet to decide whether the President was able to continue in office, if he were unable or unwilling to declare himself disabled.

When Congress failed to act on the matter in 1957, Attorney General William P. Rogers proposed, as an additional provision, giving Congress the power to declare the President disabled and to make the Vice President Acting President, in case of disagreement between the President and Vice President. An amendment along these lines was approved March 12 by a Senate Judiciary subcommittee but got no further action.

Another approach was embodied in a bill approved Feb. 20 by a House Judiciary subcommittee. This would give the Vice President the power to decide, with the help of an eight-member advisory commission including himself, when to take over from a disabled President. But this bill also received no further action, and for the fourth time in recent years, the House Rules Committee pigeonholed a Senate-passed resolution to set up a joint Congressional committee to study the succession issue and other matters affecting the Presidency.

Faced with the inability of Congress to agree on a legislative solution to the problem, President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon drew up a limited agreement between themselves, which was published March 3. A unique document in American history, it provided --

- "1. In the event of inability the President would -- if possible -- so inform the Vice President, and the Vice President would serve as Acting President, exercising the powers and duties of the Office until the inability had ended.

- "2. In the event of an inability which would prevent the President from so communicating with the Vice President, the Vice President, after such consultation as seems to him appropriate under the circumstances, would decide upon the devolution of the powers and duties of the Office and would serve as Acting President until the inability had ended.

- "3. The President, in either event, would determine when the inability had ended and at that time would resume the full exercise of the powers and duties of the Office."

Speaker Rayburn challenged the agreement, saying: "I don't see how you can have someone carrying on the duties of President without taking an oath." Attorney General Rogers maintained that the Vice President would not have to take a new oath before assuming the role of Acting President, and expressed confidence that the courts would uphold this view. But the legality of the Eisenhower-Nixon pact remained to be tested.

NONE OF ANTI-COURT PROPOSALS SURVIVES SENATE TEST

For the nine justices of the Supreme Court, the second session of the 85th Congress proved to be a harrowing experience. Not until the final hours did it become clear that a majority of the Senate was still prepared to uphold the Court against its clamorous critics. Not one of the numerous anti-Court proposals advanced in 1958 survived the climactic debate of the session.

Behind the drive to put the Court in its place lay the mounting reaction of conservative Democrats and Republicans to the Court's liberal bent, as evinced in a series of decisions affecting civil liberties (see box). The nullification syndrome reached its acutest form in a proposal by Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) to strip the Court of its power to review cases involving contempt of Congress, Federal security regulations, state antisubversive laws, and state bar admission rules.

The sharply divided Senate Judiciary Committee rewrote the Jenner bill, incorporating amendments by Sen. John Marshall Butler (R Md.). As reported May 15, the Jenner-Butler measure would have done these things: made advocacy of violent overthrow of the Government a crime under the Smith Act regardless of intent (Yates case); permitted states to prosecute for subversion unless Congress expressly forbade them to do so (Nelson case); barred the courts from passing on the pertinency of questions asked witnesses by Congressional investigating committees (Watkins case); and deprived the Supreme Court of power to review cases involving state bar admissions.

Senate Showdown

A hectic see-saw battle began Aug. 20 when Sen. Jenner brought up the omnibus anti-Court bill as an amendment to a minor measure before the Senate. On the motion of Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.), the Senate voted 49-41 to table the amendment, effectively killing the Jenner-Butler package. But the tables were turned as the Senate proceeded to consider a single-purpose bill by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) patterned after the Jenner-Butler provision for overruling the Nelson decision.

The reversal came when Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) proposed, as a substitute for the Bridges bill, the text of a sweeping House bill (HR 3), declaring that no act of Congress, past or future, should be construed by the courts as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or there was an irreconcilable conflict between state and Federal law. This repeal of the preemption doctrine, first proposed by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), was passed by the House July 17, by a 241-155 vote. (See Key Vote No. 6, page 28.)

As in the first round, Hennings moved to table the McClellan amendment, but the motion was rejected, 39-46. Reconsideration of the vote was then blocked, 47-40, and the way seemed clear to passage of the McClellan-Smith bill. Overnight, however, the Senate agreed Aug. 21 to a motion by Sen. John A. Carroll (D Colo.) to recommit the Bridges bill to the Judiciary Committee, on a 41-40 vote. (See Key Vote No. 11, page 27.) That decision, killing the broader McClellan amendment as well, also had the effect of impaling in mid-air a number of lesser anti-Court measures, as follows:

- **Employee Security** -- Senate-House conferees agreed Aug. 21 to a compromise measure for circumventing the Cole decision by placing all Federal employees in the

Disputed Decisions

STATE LAWS: In Nelson (April 2, 1956), the Supreme Court negated anti-subversive laws in 42 states on grounds that Congress, in the 1940 Smith Act, had preempted Federal jurisdiction in this field.

EMPLOYEE SECURITY: In Cole (June 11, 1956), Court held that Government's power to fire "security risks" summarily applied only to "sensitive" jobs.

CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS: In Watkins (June 17, 1957), Court ruled questions put to a witness must be shown to be pertinent to a committee's inquiry.

SMITH ACT: In Yates (June 17, 1957), Court ruled 1940 law did not outlaw "advocacy of forcible overthrow of the Government as an abstract doctrine."

PRISONERS: In Mallory (June 24, 1957), Court said an 8-hour delay in arraigning a prisoner after his arrest invalidated a confession made in the interim.

PASSPORTS: In Kent (June 16, 1958), Court ruled that the State Department had no authority to withhold passports because of the "beliefs and associations" of citizens.

"sensitive job" category for one year. The House accepted the compromise Aug. 23, but the Senate let it die.

- **Communist Organizers** -- A bill defining the term "organize" as used in the Smith Act to mean a continuing activity -- a response to one of the Court's arguments in the Yates case -- passed the House Aug. 12. The Senate took no action.

- **Passports** -- Following the Court's decision in the Kent case, the Administration asked Congress to give the Secretary of State full authority to deny passports in the national interest. The House Foreign Affairs Committee drafted a half-way measure which passed the House Aug. 23 without debate. The Senate ignored the bill.

- **Prisoners** -- The disputed Mallory decision prompted the House to pass an equally disputed countermeasure July 2. The Senate, in a curtain-raiser to the Jenner-Butler debate, voted Aug. 19, 41-39, to add the single word "reasonable" to the House bill. A last-minute compromise Aug. 23 quickly won House approval, but was derailed in the Senate.

Civil Rights

CONFIRMATIONS: The Senate March 4 confirmed President Eisenhower's appointees to the six-member Commission on Civil Rights, created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957. But the Senate waited until Aug. 18 before voting 56-20 to confirm W. Wilson White as head of the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department -- a job he had held since Dec. 5, 1957.

LITTLE ROCK: Integration of students at Central High School -- enforced by troops deployed Sept. 24, 1957 on the President's order -- entered a new phase June 21 when a Federal District Court ruled that the searing experiment might be suspended until 1961. This ruling was reversed Aug. 18 by the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Three days later, however, the Court agreed to stay its own decision, leaving the matter up in the air at the time Congress closed shop.

General Government

ALASKA STATEHOOD HISTORIC ACT OF 85th CONGRESS

Two accomplishments of the 85th Congress are certain to be remembered long after others are forgotten: the Civil Rights Act of 1957 (first such legislation since 1875), and the enabling law to admit Alaska as the 49th State of the Union. Both actions broke long-standing deadlocks centering on the opposition of Southern Democrats, and Alaska's victory paved the way for Hawaii's probable admission in the early future.

Alaska, called Secretary of State "Seward's Folly" when the United States bought it from Russia in 1867 for \$7.2 million, was made an Organized Territory in 1916, four years after Arizona became the 48th State. Although the sprawling northern possession had its own elected Legislative Assembly and a Governor appointed by the President, most of its affairs and its 586,400 square miles were administered from Washington by the Department of the Interior.

Immediate statehood for Hawaii as well as Alaska was first endorsed by the Democratic Party in its 1948 platform. The Republican Party officially joined the cause in 1952. Both parties were sharply divided on the issue, however. And there were compelling arguments against making states of two such diverse and non-contiguous Territories -- one a sparsely populated wilderness one-fifth as large as the United States, the other a small island group in mid-Pacific whose population was largely of Oriental ancestry.

For Southern Democrats, there was the prospect that four additional Senators might upset the delicate balance of power whereby they had successfully stifled all civil rights legislation for so many years. Republicans, on the other hand, were convinced that Alaska would elect Democrats to Congress and so insisted that "Republican" Hawaii be admitted first. Together, these forces managed to stave off statehood for ten years.

The House passed bills to admit Hawaii in 1947, 1950, and 1953, and Alaska in 1950. The Senate passed a combined bill in 1954, but in 1955 the House killed a similar measure. Shortly before Congress adjourned in 1957, the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported an Alaska statehood bill, while its Senate counterpart approved separate bills to admit both territories. But prospects for action were dim as Congress reconvened.

Alaska Bill

By general agreement, it was up to the House to act first. But for nearly five months the House Rules Committee refused to clear the Alaska bill for a floor vote. Its supporters then resorted to a special House rule and, bypassing the Committee, took the bill directly to the floor. With the parliamentary backing of Speaker Rayburn, they won House agreement May 21, by a 217-172 vote, to debate the bill. After rejecting several motions to kill the bill, the House passed it May 28, by a 208-166 vote. (See Key Vote No. 3, page 28.)

The Senate began debate on the Alaska bill June 23. Its supporters urged that no amendments be added, to avoid sending the bill back to the House Rules Committee and a lingering death. Despite earlier threats to tie Hawaii to the bill, Republicans made no such move. But the Southerners made every effort short of a filibuster

to defeat the measure. An amendment by Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) to give Alaska commonwealth status instead of statehood was rejected, 29-50. Several other attempts to cripple the bill were rebuffed by similar margins before the Senate June 30 voted 64-20 to pass it without change. (See Key Vote No. 5, page 26.)

As signed by the President, the enabling act --

- Reserved a large area in North and Northwest Alaska for national defense purposes.
- Granted Alaska the right to select 102,550,000 acres of vacant unreserved public lands, and to reserve for itself all minerals on those lands.
- Entitled Alaska to elect two Senators and one Representative to Congress, and raised House membership to 436 until after the 1960 census.
- Stipulated that Alaskans accept the bill's conditions for statehood in a referendum election.

Alaska's Gov. Mike Stepovich (R) promptly set Aug. 26 as the date for the referendum and a primary election, to be followed by a general election Nov. 25. The new state's Senators and Representative will be seated in the 86th Congress.

A bill to admit Hawaii, stalled in the House Interior Committee, was finally ordered reported on Aug. 6. No further action was taken before adjournment.

Pay and Postage Rates

Congress and the President finally got together in 1958 to approve increases in postage rates and pay scales for 500,000 postal workers and more than 1 million Federal civil servants. The President had vetoed pay raise legislation in 1957 on grounds it would add to "inflationary pressures"; another unstated reason was Congress' failure to approve offsetting increases in postage rates.

An increase in the first-class mail rate, from 3 to 4 cents, was included in a bill passed by the House in 1957. As approved by the Senate Feb. 28, the measure carried the 5-cent rate sought by the Administration, together with a postal pay raise averaging 12.5 percent -- double the 6 percent increase asked by the President. Several earlier attempts to amend the bill were rejected: one to set a 4-cent rate on first-class mail by a 42-49 vote; another to hold the pay raise to 8.5 percent by a 29-54 vote.

The final compromise measure, accepted by the Senate May 21 and the House May 22, raised postage rates by about \$550 million a year and the salaries of postal workers by \$265 million annually. As signed May 27 by the President, despite certain "objectionable provisions," the legislation--

- Raised the first-class letter rate to 4 cents, post cards to 3 cents, airmail letters to 7 cents, and airmail postcards to 5 cents, all to take effect Aug. 1, 1958.
- Raised second-class rates for subscription magazines and newspapers in three annual steps starting Jan. 1, 1959.
- Raised the third-class bulk rate from 14 to 16 cents per pound starting Jan. 1, 1959.
- Raised the fourth-class book rate from 8 to 9 cents on the first pound, effective Aug. 1, 1958.

- Authorized pay raises as follows: a permanent 7.5 percent increase for all but top postal employees; an additional 2.5 percent for workers in the first six levels, and 1.5 percent for those in level 7, for three years, all increases retroactive to Jan. 1, 1958.

Legislation giving Federal classified, legislative and judicial employees an average pay raise of 7.6 percent cleared the Senate Feb. 28 with little debate. The House version, passed June 2, called for a 10 percent increase, and added a temporary 2.5 percent raise for upper-level postal employees passed over in the postal rate-pay bill. As finally approved by the Senate June 13 and the House June 17, the bill --

- Raised by a flat 10 percent, retroactive to January, the pay of all Government classified employees, white collar workers in TVA, AEC, Central Intelligence Agency, employees of legislative and judicial branches, and members of the Foreign Service.

- Gave postal workers above level 7 an additional 2.5 percent raise for three years.

- Established 292 new supergrade positions in Government agencies for executive personnel.

- Raised the starting pay authorized for college graduates entering Government service.

The President's dissatisfaction with the pay bills was reflected in a July 15 message asking Congress to establish a 15-member Joint Commission to study ways of improving the Federal pay structure. It was the only way, he said, to formulate "a sound, comprehensive Federal compensation policy." The request was lost, however, in the adjournment rush.

Presidential Pension

Congress completed action Aug. 21 on a long-discussed bill to provide pensions for former Presidents of the United States. Under its terms, ex-Presidents, including Herbert Hoover and Harry S. Truman, are eligible to receive \$25,000 a year, along with free mailing privileges, free office space, and \$50,000 a year to maintain a staff. The bill also authorized a \$10,000 annual pension for the widows of former Presidents, for which Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are eligible.

On other general government matters, Congress--

- Failed to give voting privileges to the District of Columbia, when the House District Committee refused to act on a bill passed by the Senate Aug. 6, by a 61-22 vote, giving the District a territorial government.

- Proceeded to start work on a \$17-million project for extending the East Front of the Capitol by 32½ feet, over the heated opposition of many architects, after the Senate had refused Aug. 14, by a 32-47 vote, to pass a bill to block the project.

- Ignored the President's request that the Federal Government start to shift some its responsibilities back to the states by turning over programs for vocational education and construction of waste treatment facilities, together with a portion of receipts from the 10 percent Federal excise tax on local telephone service.

- Took no action on pending proposals to tighten the Federal lobby registration and corrupt practices laws, to modify the Presidential elector system, to add an equal rights amendment to the Constitution, and to change Senate Rule 22 requiring a two-thirds vote of the entire membership to shut off debate.

President vs. Congress

President Eisenhower vetoed several important bills during the 1958 session, but only once did Congress attempt to override him. On Aug. 12 the Senate voted, 69-20, to repass a minor bill, largely as a courtesy to its sponsor, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine). But the 202-180 vote to override in the House fell short of the required two-thirds majority. At adjournment, the President's score during nearly six years in office stood at 113 vetoes, none overridden.

The shadow of a \$12 billion deficit prompted several of the President's 1958 vetoes. For the first time in his Administration, he vetoed a money bill -- the \$6.6 billion appropriation for independent offices -- because Congress had added \$589 million as a payment to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, in an effort to offset the Fund's accumulated deficit. The President, in his Aug. 4 message, said that the Fund's receipts would exceed outgo for years to come, and that there was "no sound justification whatever for adding unnecessarily" to the prospective deficit. Although Congress had overridden the last appropriation veto, by President Truman in 1948, it agreed to delete the objectionable item, and returned the revised independent offices bill to the White House Aug. 23.

Several measures passed in 1958 were signed under protest or with caveats. This was true of the so-called Moss-Hennings bill declaring that a 1789 "housekeeping" statute could not be used by Government officials to justify withholding information from the public. The bill was the outgrowth of lengthy "freedom of information" hearings before a House Government Operations subcommittee headed by Rep. John E. Moss (D Calif.).

Passed by the House April 16 and by the Senate July 31, the one-sentence bill was termed meaningless by Attorney General William P. Rogers, on grounds that the President's power to keep secrets can't be limited by Congress. In signing the bill Aug. 12, the President held that it "could not alter the existing power" of Government department heads to withhold information in the public interest. "This power in the executive branch is inherent under the Constitution," he said.

The President raised no objections, however, when Congress inserted provisions for a legislative veto over executive action in three major bills -- to permit transfer of atomic secrets to allied nations, to extend the reciprocal trade program, and to reorganize the Defense Department. All three were high on the President's list of "must" legislation.

The atomic secrets bill provided a 60-day period during which Congress might veto an exchange agreement with another nation, by concurrent resolution of both chambers (see page 7). The trade bill provided a similar veto, but by a two-thirds vote of both chambers, over the President's rejection of Tariff Commission recommendations for tariff relief (see page 2). The reorganization bill gave either Senate or House the right to stop a proposed change in established military functions by a simple majority vote (see page 5).

When Congress in 1955 added a rider to the Defense Department money bill giving its Appropriations Committee a veto over transfers of work to private industry, the President called it "an unconstitutional invasion" of executive powers. The veto provisions of 1958, by contrast, were accepted without protest.

SUMMARY OF 12 KEY VOTES IN EACH HOUSE

Legislation is passed in Congress in several ways -- by unanimous consent, voice vote, teller vote, division and roll-call vote. Only by the roll-call vote is it possible to establish the public record of a Member on the issues. The second session of the 85th Congress was unusually busy, as the number of roll calls shows: 201 in the Senate, 94 in the House. It is from this number that CQ selected the following 24 Key Votes -- 12 in each house.

Senate

1. An intense battle between opposing lobbies over the question of controlling billboards on the Interstate Highway System reached its climax when the Senate refused, 41-47, to strike a provision in the highway bill encouraging states to keep billboards off the highways.

2. The question of turning the Kennedy-Ives anti-corruption bill into a general labor reform measure was decided when the Senate rejected, 42-47, the first of two Administration amendments offered by Sen. Smith (R N.J.).

3. An effort to revive a Democratic-sponsored House bill for a temporary 16-week extension of unemployment benefits on a mandatory basis, in place of the Administration's more limited bill, failed when the Senate rejected 36-47, the last of three amendments by Sen. Kennedy.

4. After persuading the President to drop his demand for authority to grant aid to the Communist satellites, Sen. Knowland persuaded the Senate, 43-42, to strike the provision inserted in the foreign aid authorization bill at the President's original request.

5. The long battle to admit Alaska as the 49th state came to a triumphant end when the Senate voted, 64-20, to pass the House bill without change.

6. A provision added to the reciprocal trade bill by the Senate Finance Committee would have forced the President to get the approval of Congress anytime he disagreed with a Tariff Commission recommendation for "escape clause" relief. On Sen. Johnson's motion, the Senate agreed, 63-27, to delete the hamstringing amendment.

7. The Senate's last chance to vote for a substantial tax cut in 1958, as an anti-recession measure, came when Sen. Douglas proposed a \$6-billion package of income and excise tax reduction. It was rejected, 23-65.

8. The depletion allowance giving oil and gas producers large tax savings is something of a Sacred Cow in Congress. Yet a surprising number of Senators supported a modification proposed by Sen. Proxmire, which was rejected 31-58.

9. Federal aid for school construction, voted down in the House in 1957, got its first test in the Senate in 1958, when an amendment offered by Sen. McNamara to the school bill was defeated, 30-61.

10. After granting pay increases of 10 percent to all Federal workers, Congress voted to increase social security benefits by 7 percent. Sen. Yarborough's move to make the increase 10 percent was rejected, 32-53.

11. The wave of antagonism toward the Supreme Court crested in the final hours of the session, when the Senate took up a key anti-Court measure. Adoption of Sen. Carroll's motion to recommit the bill, 41-40, killed off all of the still-kicking measures to curb the Court. (See House Vote No. 6.)

12. Although a number of votes on farm legislation were recorded in 1958, none involved so clear an issue as the Senate's passage, 50-43, of a bill barring any reduction in farm price supports indefinitely. (See House Vote No. 7.)

House

1. A bill approved by the Ways and Means Committee provided for a temporary 16-week extension of unemployment compensation for eligible workers and many who were not covered. But the House voted, 223-165, to substitute a watered-down bill backed by the Administration.

2. Passage of the foreign aid authorization bill, 259-134, showed that one-third of the Members still opposed the bill even after the Foreign Affairs Committee had cut \$339 million from the President's request.

3. Alaska started down the final stretch of its long journey to statehood when the House agreed, 208-166, to passage of the enabling act. Even a majority of the Republicans present voted for the bill.

4. The running conflict between Congress and the President over the size of the armed forces came to a head when the House voted, 225-158, to provide the Army with an additional \$99 million to keep its strength at 900,000, instead of the 870,000 proposed by the President.

5. House approval of the President's request for a five-year extension of the reciprocal trade program was assured when the Members rejected, 146-268, Rep. Reed's motion to recommit the bill without instructions.

6. HR 3, effectively repealing the doctrine of Federal preemption, was Rep. Smith's answer to the Supreme Court's decision in the Nelson and other cases. It passed the House, 241-155, only to be killed in the Senate. (See Senate Vote No. 11.)

7. The House Agriculture Committee amended the "freeze" bill on price supports passed by the Senate (see Senate Vote No. 12) to limit it to one year. In this form it was endorsed by the House, 210-172. But the President vetoed the measure as "ill advised."

8. President Eisenhower voiced strong objections to the "legalized bottlenecks" included by the House Armed Services Committee in its version of his military reorganization plan. But the House rejected, 192-211, Rep. Clevenger's motion to recommit the bill with instructions to incorporate the changes asked by the President.

9. A Democratic-sponsored bill to pump \$2 billion into state and local public works with the aid of cheap Federal loans, as an anti-recession measure, died in the House when the Members refused, 173-187, to clear it for debate.

10. The \$900-million National Defense Education Act, minus the scholarship program sought by the President, survived in the House when Rep. Gwinn's motion to recommit the bill was rejected, 140-233.

11. For lack of six votes, housing legislation died in 1958. As the bill went before the House, it needed a two-thirds majority in favor of suspending the rules. The 251-134 vote was shy by six "yeas."

12. In similar fashion, the Kennedy-Ives anti-corruption bill went down to defeat, but by a much larger margin. The House refused passage under suspension of the rules, 190-198. (See Senate Vote No. 2.) Republicans voted three to one against the bill.

Senate Key Votes on Highways, Labor Regulation, Jobless Pay, Foreign Aid, Alaska, Reciprocal Trade

1. S 3414. Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1958. Kerr (D Okla.) amendment to strike from the bill a provision providing a one-half of 1 percent bonus in Federal interstate highway funds for states that agree to regulate billboard advertising along new stretches of the Interstate Highway System. Rejected 41-47 (D 21-24; R 20-23), March 26, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 16)
2. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. Smith (R N.J.) amendment to impose fiduciary responsibility on persons handling union monies and permit members to sue in Federal courts against misuse. Rejected 42-47 (D 5-42; R 37-5), June 13, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 19)
3. HR 12065. Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. Kennedy amendment to extend the duration of benefit payments by 16 weeks, and provide Federal administration if the states do not act. Rejected 36-47 (D 24-14; R 12-33), May 28, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 8)
4. HR 12181. Mutual Security Act of 1958. Knowland (R Calif.) amendment to strike language in the bill giving the President authority to approve aid to Communist-dominated nations other than the Soviet Union, Communist China and North Korea. Agreed to 43-42 (D 17-26; R 27-15), June 5, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 4)
5. HR 7999. Statehood for Alaska. Passage of the bill. Passed 64-20 (D 31-13; R 33-7), June 30, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 23)
6. HR 12591. Senate Committee version of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958. Johnson (D Texas) amendment to delete a section providing that a Presidential veto of Tariff Commission escape-clause findings shall not take effect unless it is approved within 90 days by a majority vote of both the House and Senate. Accepted 63-27 (D 27-18; R 36-9), July 22, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 2)

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	41	42	36	43	64	63	Yea	21	5	24	17	31	27	Yea	20	37	12	27	33	36
Nay	47	47	47	42	20	27	Nay	24	42	14	26	13	18	Nay	23	5	33	15	7	9

1 2 3 4 5 6							1 2 3 4 5 6							1 2 3 4 5 6							1 2 3 4 5 6						
ALABAMA							IOWA							NEBRASKA							RHODE ISLAND						
Hill	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	N	Green	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEVADA							SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hayden	N	N	‡	N	Y	N	Carlson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Bible	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Johnston	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Schoeppel	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Malone	Y	N	‡	Y	X	N	Thurmond	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW HAMPSHIRE							SOUTH DAKOTA						
Fulbright	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Cooper	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Case	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Morton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW JERSEY							TENNESSEE						
Knowland	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Ellender	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y	Case	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Gore	N	?	?	N	?	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Long	X	N	Y	?	Y	N	Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Kefauver	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW MEXICO							TEXAS						
Carroll	N	N	‡	N	Y	Y	Payne	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Anderson	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	Yarborough	Y	N	‡	N	‡	?
Allott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Chavez	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	‡	Y
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NEW YORK							UTAH						
Bush	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	Ives	N	N	N	X	-	Y	Bennett	Y	‡	N	N	Y	Y
Purtell	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Butler	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Javits	N	N	Y	N	X	Y	Watkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH CAROLINA							VERMONT						
Frear	Y	N	N	✓	Y	N	Kennedy	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡	Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Aiken	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Flanders	?	‡	N	Y	‡	Y
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							NORTH DAKOTA							VIRGINIA						
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	McNamara	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Langer	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Smathers	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Potter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	Robertson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OHIO							WASHINGTON						
Russell	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Humphrey	X	N	‡	N	N	Y	Lausche	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Thye	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Bricker	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
IDAHO							MISSISSIPPI							OKLAHOMA							WEST VIRGINIA						
Church	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Kerr	Y	N	Y	X	Y	N	Hoblitzell	N	✓	Y	Y	✓	N
Dworsbak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Symington	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Monroney	-	N	‡	N	N	Y	Revercomb	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS							MISSOURI							OREGON							WISCONSIN						
Douglas	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡	Morse	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Proxmire	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Symington	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Wiley	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA							MONTANA							PENNSYLVANIA							WYOMING						
Capehart	✓	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Mansfield	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	N	?	?	‡	N	N
Jenner	✓	Y	?	Y	?	N	Murray	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Martin	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Barrett	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Senate Key Votes on Tax Cut, Depletion, School Construction, Social Security, States Rights, Farm Price Freeze

7. HR 12695. One-year extension of existing corporate and certain excise taxes. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce taxes by \$6 billion by cutting personal income taxes by \$50 per person, reducing or repealing certain excise taxes, and giving tax relief to small business. Rejected 23-65 (D 20-24; R 3-41), June 18, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 9)
8. HR 7125. Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendments to fix the oil and gas percentage depletion allowance at 27.5 percent for taxpayers with gross annual oil and gas incomes of \$1 million or less; at 21 percent for incomes of between \$1 million and \$5 million; and at 15 percent for incomes over \$5 million. Rejected 31-58 (D 21-22; R 10-36), Aug. 11, 1958. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 9)
9. HR 13247. National Defense Education Act of 1958, authorizing approximately \$1.3 billion in Federal grants and loans for a seven-year program of aid to the Nation's students and schools. McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add to the bill a section authorizing annual grants of \$1 billion for two years for public school construction. Rejected 30-61 (D 23-24; R 7-37), Aug. 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 12)
10. HR 13549. Social Security Amendments of 1958 to increase Old Age, Survivors and Disability payments by approximately 7 percent and increase the Federal share of public assistance payments. Yarborough (D Texas) amendment to increase OWSI benefits by 10 percent. Rejected 32-53 (D 26-20; R 2-33), Aug. 16, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 13)
11. S 654. Permit states to enact laws barring subversive activities. Carroll (D Colo.) motion to recommit bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Adopted 41-40 (D 27-17; R 14-23), Aug. 21, 1958. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story p. 22)
12. S J Res 162. Bar indefinitely any reduction in price supports or acreage allotments for any farm commodity except tobacco (which is protected by separate legislation) below the 1957 level. Passed 50-43 (D 39-8; R 11-35), March 13, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 17)

See Opposite Page for Key to Voting Chart

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yea	23	31	30	32	41	50	Yea	20	21	23	26	27	39	Yea	3	10	7	2	14	11
Nay	65	58	61	53	40	43	Nay	24	22	24	20	17	8	Nay	41	36	37	33	23	35

1234567							1234567							1234567							1234567							
ALABAMA							IOWA							NEBRASKA							RHODE ISLAND							
Hill	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Hickenlooper	N	N	N	N	N	N	Curtis	N	N	N	N	N	N	Green	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Martin	N	N	N	N	N	N	Hruska	N	N	N	N	N	X	Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEVADA							SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hayden	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Carlson	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Bible	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Johnston	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	
Goldwater	✓	N	N	N	N	N	Schoepfel	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Malone	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW HAMPSHIRE							SOUTH DAKOTA							
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Cooper	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Bridges	N	N	N	N	N	N	Case	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	
McClellan	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Morton	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Cotton	N	N	N	N	N	N	Mundt	N	N	N	N	N	Y	
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW JERSEY							TENNESSEE							
Knowland	N	N	N	N	N	N	Ellender	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Gore	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	
Kuchel	N	N	N	N	N	N	Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Smith	N	N	N	N	✓	N	Kefauver	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW MEXICO							TEXAS							
Carroll	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne	N	?	?	?	✓	✓	Anderson	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Yarborough	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Allott	N	N	N	N	X	Y	Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Chavez	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NEW YORK							UTAH							
Bush	N	N	N	N	✓	N	Beall	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Ives	X	N	N	N	?	N	Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y	X	
Purtell	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Butler	N	N	N	?	N	N	Javits	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Watkins	N	N	N	N	N	N	
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH CAROLINA							VERMONT							
Frear	N	N	N	-	-	N	Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Aiken	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
Williams	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Saltonstall	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Jordan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Flanders	N	N	?	?	?	N	
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							NORTH DAKOTA							VIRGINIA							
Holland	N	X	-	✓	-	N	McNamara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Langer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	N	N	N	N	N	
Smathers	Y	N	Y	N	X	?	Potter	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Young	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Robertson	N	N	N	N	N	N	
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OHIO							WASHINGTON							
Russell	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lausche	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Jackson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Talmadge	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Thye	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Bricker	N	N	N	X	X	N	Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
IDAHO							MISSISSIPPI							OKLAHOMA							WEST VIRGINIA							
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Kerr	N	N	N	N	-	Y	Hoblitzell	N	N	N	X	N	N	
Dworsbak	N	N	N	N	N	N	Stennis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Monroney	N	N	N	N	✓	Y	Revercomb	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	
ILLINOIS							MISSOURI							OREGON							WISCONSIN							
Douglas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Dirksen	N	N	-	N	Y	N	Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Neuberger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
INDIANA							MONTANA							PENNSYLVANIA							WYOMING							
Capehart	Y	N	N	-	N	N	Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O'Mahoney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	
Jenner	?	N	N	?	N	N	Murray	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	Martin	N	N	N	N	N	N	Barrett	N	N	N	N	N	N	

Democrats in this type; Republicans in *italics*

Key Votes - 3

House Key Votes on Jobless Pay, Foreign Aid, Alaska, Defense Policy, Reciprocal Trade, States Rights

1. HR 12065. Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958. Herlong (D Fla.) amendment to substitute for the Committee bill supported by Democratic leaders a bill embodying most of the Administration proposals. Agreed to 223-165 (D 60-148; R 163-17), May 1, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 8)
2. HR 12181. Mutual Security Act of 1958. Passage of the \$2,958,-900,000 authorization bill. Passed 259-134 (D 150-58; R 109-76), May 14, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 4)
3. HR 7999. Alaska statehood. Passage of the bill. Passed 210-166 (D 118-81; R 92-85), May 28, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 23)
4. HR 12738. Department of Defense appropriation bill for fiscal 1959. Sikes (D Fla.) amendment to provide an additional \$99

million for the Department of the Army in order to keep its strength at 900,000 men. Accepted 225-159 (D 173-32; R 52-127), June 5, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 7)

5. HR 12591. Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1958, providing a five-year extension of the President's authority to enter trade agreements. Reed (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee, without instructions. Rejected 146-268 (D 61-160; R 85-108), June 11, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 2)
6. HR 3. Smith (D Va.) bill to provide that no act of Congress should be construed as nullifying state laws on the same subject unless Congress so specified or unless there was an irreconcilable conflict between a state and Federal law. Passage of the bill as amended. Passed 241-155 (D 100-109; R 141-46), July 17, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See p. 22)

- KEY -

- Y Record Vote For (yea). N Record Vote Against (nay).
 ✓ Paired For. X Paired Against.
 ‡ Announced For, CQ Poll For. - Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	Vote No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Yea	223	259	210	225	146	241	Yea	60	150	118	173	61	100	Yea	163	109	92	52	85	141
Nay	165	134	166	159	268	155	Nay	148	58	81	32	160	109	Nay	17	76	85	127	108	46

1 2 3 4 5 6						1 2 3 4 5 6						1 2 3 4 5 6						1 2 3 4 5 6									
ALABAMA						Los Angeles County						4 Flynt						4 Adair									
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	Y	Y	23 Doyle	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	5 Beamer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
1 Boykin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	19 Holfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
7 Elliott	N	Y	N	N	Y	17 King	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Brounson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
2 Grant	?	N	N	Y	Y	26 Roosevelt	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Halleck	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9 Huddleston	N	Y	N	Y	Y	21 Hiestand	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Harden	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
8 Jones	N	Y	N	Y	Y	25 Hillings	Y	✓	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Harvey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
5 Rains	?	Y	N	Y	Y	22 Holt	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Nimtz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4 Roberts	?	Y	N	Y	✓	18 Hosmer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
6 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	16 Jackson	Y	Y	X	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	IOWA											
ARIZONA						24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Coad	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N		
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	N	N	15 McDonough	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N		
1 Rhodes	?	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
ARKANSAS						COLORADO						ILLINOIS						8 Hoeven	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Jensen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
4 Harris	?	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y		
5 Hays	Y	✓	N	Y	✓	3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
2 Mills	N	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Hill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Talle	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y		
6 Norrell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	CONNECTICUT						14 Vacancy						KANSAS									
3 Trimble	N	Y	X	Y	N	3 Cretella	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Breeding	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
CALIFORNIA						1 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Avery	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2 Engle	N	Y	✓	Y	N	4 Morano	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 George	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
14 Hagen	N	Y	Y	N	N	5 Patterson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11 McFall	N	Y	Y	N	N	AL Sallak	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Scribner	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
8 Miller	X	Y	✓	?	N	2 Seely-Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Smith	Y	N	X	X	Y	?	Y	Y	Y		
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	DELAWARE						Chicago-Cook County						KENTUCKY									
29 Sound	N	Y	Y	Y	N	AL Haskell	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Libonati	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
5 Shelley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	FLORIDA						12 Boyle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Chelf	N	Y	✓	X	?	?		
27 Sheppard	N	✓	✓	?	N	2 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dawson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y		
12 Sisk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Gordon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y		
7 Allen	Y	Y	Y	N	X	7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
6 Baldwin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
10 Gubser	Y	Y	?	?	Y	8 Matthews	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
4 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		
1 Scudder	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	3 Sikes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
13 Teague	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	1 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
28 Utt	?	Y	✓	Y	Y	GEORGIA						10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			
30 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	8 Blitch	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 McVey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
9 Younger	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	10 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Sheehan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
						5 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	INDIANA						LOUISIANA					
																8 Denton	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	X	Y	Y	Y		
																1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

1 2 3 4 5 6						1 2 3 4 5 6						1 2 3 4 5 6						1 2 3 4 5 6								
6 Morrison	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y	NEBRASKA						5 Scott	Y	X	X	Y	N	Y	6 McMillan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Cunningham	?	N	N	N	N	Y	12 Shuford	✓	?	X	?	?	2 Riley	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Thompson	N	?	?	✓	N	Y	3 Harrison	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	11 Whitener	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Rivers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Willis	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	4 Miller	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	10 Jonas	Y	N	N	N	Y	SOUTH DAKOTA						
MAINE						1 Weaver	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	NORTH DAKOTA						1 McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	N		
2 Coffin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	NEVADA						AL Burdick	?	X	Y	N	N	X	2 Berry	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Hale	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	AL Baring	N	N	Y	?	Y	✓	AL Krueger	Y	N	Y	N	Y	TENNESSEE						
3 McIntire	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW HAMPSHIRE						OHIO						6 Bass	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MARYLAND						2 Bass	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	9 Ashley	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Everett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	1 Merrow	N	Y	Y	Y	N	20 Feighan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Davis	N	Y	?	N	Y	
7 Friedel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	NEW JERSEY						18 Hays	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Evins	N	Y	?	Y	Y	
3 Garmatz	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	11 Addonizio	N	Y	Y	Y	N	19 Kirwan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Frazier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Lankford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	14 Dellay	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Polk	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	5 Loser	N	N	✓	Y	?	
2 Devereux	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	7 Murray	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Hyde	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	13 Sieminski	X	?	?	Y	N	14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	2 Baker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Miller	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	4 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	13 Baumbart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Reece	Y	N	✓	N	Y	
MASSACHUSETTS						3 Auchincloss	?	✓	X	✓	X	N	8 Betts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	TEXAS						
2 Boland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	8 Canfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	22 Bolton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Beckworth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	6 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	16 Bow	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
7 Lane	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	9 Brown	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	17 Burleson	N	N	N	Y	Y	
8 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	2 Glenn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Clevenger	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y	AL Dies	✓	X	X	?	✓	
12 McCormack	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12 Kean	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	11 Dennison	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	7 Dowdy	Y	N	N	?	Y	
11 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N	9 Osmers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	15 Henderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Fisher	Y	N	N	?	Y	
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hess	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	13 Ikard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Bates	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Wolverton	Y	Y	N	?	Y	10 Jenkins	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	20 Kilday	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10 Curtis	Y	Y	X	N	N	N	NEW MEXICO						4 McCulloch	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	15 Kilgore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Heselton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	AL Vacancy						17 McGregor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Mahon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
14 Martin	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	AL Montoya	X	Y	Y	N	Y	23 Minsball	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9 Nicholson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	NEW YORK						3 Schenck	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	11 Poage	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
5 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	30 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	✓	N	1 Scherer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Rayburn	?	X	N	Y	Y	
13 Wigglesworth	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	3 Becker	Y	Y	N	N	Y	12 Vorys	Y	Y	✓	X	N	Y	18 Rogers	?	X	N	Y	Y	
MICHIGAN						37 Robison	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA						16 Rutherford	✓	X	N	Y	Y	Y	
12 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	2 Derounian	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	2 Albert	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Teague	✓	X	N	Y	Y	
8 Bentley	Y	N	Y	X	N	Y	26 Dooley	?	Y	Y	Y	N	2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Thomas	N	N	N	?	N	
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	27 Guinn	Y	N	X	Y	Y	5 Jarman	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson	N	N	✓	Y	Y	
10 Cederberg	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	32 Kearney	Y	Y	✓	✓	✓	6 Morris	N	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	10 Thornberry	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	38 Keating	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	33 Kilburn	✓	Y	-	N	Y	1 Belcher	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
9 Griffin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	40 Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	OREGON						5 Alger	N	N	N	Y	Y		
4 Hoffman	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	39 Ostertag	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Green	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	UTAH						
3 Johansen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	42 Pillion	Y	Y	N	?	Y	4 Porter	X	Y	Y	?	N	2 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		
11 Knox	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	41 Radwan	?	?	?	X	?	2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Dixon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 McIntosh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	43 Reed	Y	N	N	Y	Y	1 Norblad	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	VERMONT						
2 Meader	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	35 Riehlman	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA						AL Prouty	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	
Detroit-Wayne County						28 St. George	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	VIRGINIA						
13 Diggs	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	36 Taber	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	28 Eberharter	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	4 Abbit	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
15 Dingell	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	31 Taylor	Y	Y	N	?	Y	11 Flood	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Gary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
17 Griffiths	N	Y	Y	N	?	N	1 Wainwright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	30 Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Hardy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
16 Lesinski	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	29 Wharton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	21 Dent	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 Harrison	✓	X	N	Y	Y	
1 Machrowicz	N	Y	Y	N	N	X	34 Williams	✓	?	N	N	N	26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Jennings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
14 Rabaut	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	New York City						14 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	1 Robeson	Y	N	N	X	✓	
MINNESOTA						8 Anfuso	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	15 Walter	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	24 Buckley	X	✓	✓	X	X	17 Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Tuck	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	
9 Knutson	X	✓	Y	?	N	N	11 Celler	N	Y	Y	Y	N	10 Carrigg	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Brophy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Marshall	N	Y	✓	?	N	N	7 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	29 Corbett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Poff	Y	N	N	Y	Y	
4 McCarthy	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N	23 Dollinger	N	Y	Y	Y	N	8 Curtin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WASHINGTON						
3 Wier	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	19 Farstein	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	9 Dague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	AL Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
7 Andersen	Y	N	X	?	Y	Y	22 Healey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	12 Fenton	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Holmes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	6 Holtzman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Horan	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	
5 Judd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10 Kelly	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	23 Gavin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Mack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2 O'Hara	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	9 Keogh	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	7 James	✓	?	X	X	✓	✓	1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MISSISSIPPI						13 Multer	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	24 Kearns	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	6 Tollefson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	16 Powell	N	✓	?	N	N	13 Lafore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Westland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Colmer	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	14 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	16 Mumma	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WEST VIRGINIA						
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	18 Santangelo	N	Y	Y	✓	N	22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Bailey	N	N	X	Y	N	
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Teller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	18 Simpson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	6 Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
4 Williams	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	21 Zelenko	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	19 Stauffer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Kee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Winstead	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	5 Bosch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	20 Van Zandt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2 Staggers	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	
MISSOURI						17 Coudert	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Philadelphia						1 Moore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5 Bolling	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	12 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	-	1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	✓	N	4 Neal	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y	
7 Brown	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	25 Fino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	WISCONSIN						
9 Cannon	N	N	N	N	N	N	4 Latham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Nix		Y	N	N			9 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
8 Carnahan	N	Y	✓	Y	N	X							2 Granahan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	Y	N	
4 Christopher	N	Y	Y	?	N	X	15 Ray	Y	Y	N	N	Y	5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
6 Hull	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	NORTH CAROLINA						6 Scott	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
10 Jones	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	9 Alexander	Y	N	N	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND						7 Laird	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Karsten	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	3 Barden	Y	X	X	Y	Y	2 Fogarty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	
1 Moulder	X	N	Y	N	N	N	1 Bonner	Y	X	N	Y	Y	1 Forand	N	Y											

Key Votes - 5

House Key Votes on Farm Price Freeze, Defense Reorganization, Community Facilities, Aid to Education, Housing, Labor

7. S J Res 162. Amended version of Senate-passed bill to prevent reductions in price supports and acreage allotments for all farm commodities except tobacco (which is protected by separate legislation) below the 1957 levels. Passage of bill. Passed 210-172 (D 166-31; R 44-141) March 20, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 17)
8. HR 12541. Department of Defense Reorganization Act of 1958. Clevenger (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it as requested by President Eisenhower. Rejected 192-211 (D 20-196; R 172-15), June 12, 1958. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 5)
9. H Res 650. Open rule providing for House consideration of the Banking and Currency Committee version of a bill (S 3497) to increase from \$100 million to \$2 billion a fund for loans to municipalities to build various public facilities. Rejected 173-187 (D 151-36; R 22-151), Aug. 1, 1958. The action killed the bill for the session. The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 15)
10. HR 13247. National Defense Education Act of 1958. Gwinn (R N.Y.) motion to recommit the bill to the Education and Labor Committee. Rejected 140-233 (D 45-147; R 95-86), Aug. 8, 1958. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story p. 12)
11. S 4035. Housing Act of 1958. Passage of bill under suspension of the rules (two-thirds majority required). Rejected 251-134 (D 185-23; R 66-111) Aug. 18, 1958 (257 "yeas" were required for passage). The President himself did not take a position on the bill, but his Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator opposed it. (See story p. 14)
12. S 3974. Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1958. McCormack (D Mass.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (a procedure requiring a two-thirds majority vote). Rejected 190-198 (D 149-61; R 41-137), Aug. 18, 1958 (259 "yeas" were necessary for passage). The President did not take a position on the bill. (See story p. 19)

See Page 28 for Key to Voting Chart

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	12	Vote No.	7	8	9	10	11	12
Yea	210	192	173	140	251	190	Yea	166	20	151	45	185	149	Yea	44	172	22	95	66	41
Nay	172	211	187	233	134	198	Nay	31	196	36	147	23	61	Nay	141	15	151	86	111	137

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12												1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12												1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12												1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12																
ALABAMA												Los Angeles County												IDAHO												IOWA																
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y	N					23 Doyle	?	N	Y	N	✓	✓					4 Flynt	Y	N	N	Y	N	N				4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y	N	N													
1 Boykin	Y	N	N	N	X	✓	?					19 Holifield											3 Forrester	Y	N	N	Y	N	N				5 Beamer	N	Y	N	Y	N	N													
7 Elliott	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y					17 King	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y				9 Landrum	Y	N	N	?	✓	?	X			7 Bray	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N													
2 Grant	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	N					26 Roosevelt	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				7 Mitchell	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N			11 Brownson	N	Y	N	✓	N	N													
9 Huddleston	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y					21 Hiestand	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y				2 Pilcher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N			2 Halleck	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N													
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y					25 Hillings	N	Y	X	X	✓	?					1 Preston	Y	N	?	?	?	?			6 Harden	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N														
5 Rains	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y					22 Holt	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N				6 Vinson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N			10 Harvey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N													
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y					18 Hosmer	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y			IDAHO										3 Nintz	N	Y	Y	Y	N														
6 Selden	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y					16 Jackson	N	N	X	N	N	N	N				1 Pfost	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N			9 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y	N	N													
ARIZONA												24 Lipscomb	N	Y	N	Y	N	N					ILLINOIS																													
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y					15 McDonough	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y				25 Gray	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?				6 Coad	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y													
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N					20 Smith	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N				21 Mack	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y				3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	Y	N													
ARKANSAS												COLORADO												INDIANA												KANSAS																
1 Gathings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N					4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				16 Allen	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				8 Hoeven	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N													
4 Harris	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N					1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				17 Arends	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				7 Jensen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N													
5 Hays	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N					3 Chenoweth	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y				19 Chaperfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				4 LeCompte	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?													
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y					2 Hill	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N				14 Vacancy										1 Schwengel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y													
6 Norrell	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N					CONNECTICUT												CHICAGO-COOK COUNTY												KENTUCKY																
3 Trimble	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y					3 Cretella	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y				15 Mason	N	Y	X	✓	X	?				2 Talle	N	Y	?	Y	N	N													
CALIFORNIA												1 May	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y					18 Michel	N	Y	?	?	N	N				17 Arends	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				KANSAS									
2 Engle	Y	N	Y	X	✓	✓						1 Morano	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				20 Simpson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N				5 Breeding	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y												
14 Hagen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y					5 Patterson	N	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y				22 Springer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				1 Avery	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N													
11 McFall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y					AL Sadlak	N	Y	X	N	Y	Y	Y				23 Vursell	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				3 George	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N													
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y					2 Seely-Brown	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				CHICAGO-COOK COUNTY												LIBONATI																	
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y					DELAWARE												7 Libonati	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y				6 Smith	Y	Y	?	?	N	N												
29 Sand	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y					AL Haskell	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N				12 Boyle	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y				4 Chelf	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y													
5 Shelley	✓	N	Y	X	Y	Y						FLORIDA												1 Dawson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y				1 Gregory	Y	X	Y	X	Y	Y												
27 Sheppard	✓	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y					2 Bennett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y				8 Gordon	X	N	?	?	✓	✓				2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y													
12 Sisk	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y					4 Fascell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y				5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y				7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N													
7 Allen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y					7 Haley	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N				6 O'Brien	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y				5 Spence	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y													
6 Baldwin	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y					5 Herlong	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y				9 Yates	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y				6 Watts	✓	N	Y	N	Y	Y													
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y					8 Matthews	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y				3 Byrne	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				3 Robison	N	Y	N	N	Y	N													
4 Mailliard	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y					6 Rogers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y				13 Church	N	N	Y	N	Y	N				8 Siler	N	Y	Y	N	?	?													
1 Scudder	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y					3 Sikes	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y				10 Collier	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				LOUISIANA																			
13 Teague	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N					1 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N				4 McVey*	N	Y	N	N	N					2 Boggs	Y	N	✓	N	Y	Y													
28 Utt	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N					GEORGIA												11 Sheehan	X	X	X	N	N	Y				4 Brooks	Y	N	N	?	?	?												
30 Wilson	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N					8 Blitch	Y	N	?	✓	?	?					4 McVey*	N	Y	N	N	N					1 Hebert	Y	N	✓	?	✓	X													
9 Younger	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N					10 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N				INDIANA										8 Vacancy																				
												5 Davis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N				8 Denton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y																							
																							1 Madden	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y																							

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

* Died Aug. 10, 1958

INFLUENCE, RACKETS INVESTIGATIONS TOP 1958 CROP

The "imprudence" of Sherman Adams furnished a rich topping to what was easily the most sensational Congressional probe of 1958. This was the investigation of the Federal regulatory agencies, authorized in 1957 at the personal request of Speaker Rayburn and conducted by the Special Legislative Oversight Subcommittee of the House Commerce Committee.

With Rep. Morgan M. Moulder (D Mo.) in the chair and Bernard Schwartz as counsel, the Subcommittee set out to explore the explosive ramifications of influence over the decisions of the supposedly independent regulatory agencies. Since Members of Congress are among the most potent wielders of influence, the probe not unexpectedly ran into trouble from the start. Highlights of its erratic course follow:

● **Feb. 10** -- Schwartz, who had leaked a memo to the press itemizing industry favors accepted by members of the Federal Communications Commission, was fired as counsel for "showing his complete contempt" for the Subcommittee's members. Moulder promptly resigned as chairman, saying he was "powerless," and was replaced by Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.), Chairman of the parent House Commerce Committee. Schwartz spirited his investigatory files to the apartment of Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), accusing Harris of attempting a "bipartisan whitewash" while "hypocritically posing" as a supporter of the investigation.

● **March 3** -- FCC Commissioner Richard A. Mack resigned, following disclosure of his financial dealings with Thurman A. Whiteside, who had represented National Airlines in a hotly-contested fight over rights to television Channel 10 in Miami, Fla. President Eisenhower, who had appointed Mack, said his decision to quit was "wise." The FCC, which had awarded Channel 10 to a National Airlines subsidiary, voted March 13 to reopen the case.

● **April 4** -- The Subcommittee, in an interim report, said that public confidence in the FCC had been "seriously undermined" by the "questionable propriety" of its members' conduct in accepting various favors from industry. It said that behind-the-scenes attempts to influence the Commission's decisions should be outlawed.

● **June 5** -- Assistant to the President Sherman Adams was named as a recipient of free hotel accommodations from Boston industrialist Bernard Goldfine, who had been in trouble with the Federal Trade Commission on a charge of mislabeling textiles, and with the Securities and Exchange Commission on another matter. Subsequently it was revealed that Adams had made inquiries of the FTC and SEC in behalf of his long-time friend Goldfine, and had accepted from him a bolt of vicuna cloth and the loan of an expensive rug. Goldfine, it developed, also had entertained and gifted several Senators.

● **June 12** -- Adams wrote to Chairman Harris denying the Subcommittee's "insinuations" that he had secured "favored treatment" for Goldfine before the FTC and SEC in return for Goldfine's hospitality. Later Adams agreed to appear before the Subcommittee June 17, where he acknowledged that with hindsight he would have acted "a little more prudently." The President, at his June 18 press conference, agreed that Adams had been "imprudent," but added: "I need him." Prominent Republicans in Congress, on the other hand, said Adams should quit.

● **July 2** -- Goldfine began testimony, lasting until July 17, covering his many gifts (all charged off as business expenses) to prominent officials. He denied that Adams ever "did anything for me that was out of line." But he refused to answer 22 questions concerning his financial transactions on grounds of irrelevancy. (The Subcommittee's chief investigator, Baron I. Shacklette, resigned July 7 after he was discovered "bugging" the hotel room of Goldfine's press agent, Jack Lotto.)

● **Aug. 13** -- The House, acting on the unanimous recommendation of its Commerce Committee, voted to cite Goldfine for contempt of Congress for refusing to answer the 22 questions about his finances.

The Subcommittee planned to extend its inquiry into 1959. But the knotty problem of maintaining high ethical standards in government remained a long way from solution. A 10-point code of ethics approved by the House in 1957 and by the Senate July 11 stated that no person on the Federal payroll should accept "favors or benefits under circumstances which might be construed by reasonable persons as influencing the performance of his governmental duties." At adjournment, however, Sherman Adams was still at his desk.

Racket Probe

Vying with the Adams-Goldfine inquiry for public attention in 1958 was the marathon inquiry, led by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), into racketeering and corruption in labor unions. Conducted by the Senate's Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, the investigation turned up all of the essential ingredients of a Mickey Spillane thriller -- human torch, woman scorned, disappearing attorney, gargantuan witness, blonde man-killer, hot jewels, and repeated references to People in High Places.

As in 1957, when the McClellan probe got underway, most of the more sordid testimony concerned the affairs of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and its president, James Riddle Hoffa, successor to Dave Beck. Both Beck and the Teamsters had been tossed out of the AFL-CIO in 1957 as the result of the Committee's revelations.

In 1958, Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) succeeded in momentarily diverting attention to his favorite target, United Auto Workers' President Walter P. Reuther, when the Committee held hearings during March on the protracted UAW strikes against the Kohler Company of Wisconsin and the Perfect Circle Corp. of Indiana. The only casualty of the Goldwater-Reuther encounter was Sen. Pat McNamara (D Mich.), who resigned in disgust from the McClellan Committee on March 31.

An interim report, issued March 24, characterized the Teamsters' Hoffa as a national menace controlling a "hoodlum empire." From then on, the Committee's hearings were given over to documenting the charge. Hoffa's close associates were shown to be gangsters and ex-convicts. When asked why he had failed to clean up the union as he had promised to do in 1957, Hoffa asserted that he had "investigated" the situation by questioning his friends, who had denied any wrongdoing. But the Committee's disclosures failed to produce a much-discussed labor reform law (see page 19).

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Around the Capitol In 1958

On The Stump The party lineup, as the 85th Congress headed for home and a fresh mandate from the people, stood as follows: Senate -- 49 Democrats, 47 Republicans; House -- 233 Democrats, 197 Republicans. No matter what changes the voters choose to make on Nov. 4 (and plenty are expected), at least 38 Members won't be coming back to their old jobs in 1959, having decided not to seek re-election. One Member who first decided to call it quits and then changed his mind is almost certain to be back -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.).

Retiring Republicans

The retirees include six Senators -- all Republicans -- headed by Minority Leader William F. Knowland, who is the GOP candidate for Governor of California. (This leaves the Republicans with 21 Senate seats to defend, against 13 for the Democrats.) Of the 32 Representatives stepping down, 25 are Republicans, including such senior Members as Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio (after 17 terms), Richard B. Wigglesworth of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey (both after 16 terms). Among the seven Democrats leaving the House of their own will, Clair Engle (Calif.) and Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) hope to enter "the other body" as Senators from their states.

Trials and Tribulations

Unsavoury publicity proved no hindrance to the political ambitions of two Members of Congress, both Democrats. Rep. William J. Green of Philadelphia, ordered Feb. 6 to stand trial on a 1956 indictment for fraud, won a smashing victory in the May 20 Pennsylvania primary. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York City's Harlem, indicted May 8 for Federal income tax evasion, overwhelmed his Tammany-endorsed opponent to win renomination in the Aug. 12 New York primary.

"Honest Mistake"

Most of the President's major appointments encountered little trouble in Congress. An exception was the nomination of Bernard L. Flanagan to the Civil Service Commission. Senators developed the fact that Flanagan had made several misstatements in applying for Government jobs in the past. Flanagan called these "honest mistakes," but the President agreed to withdraw his nomination.... W. Wilson White, nominated in January to head the Justice Department's Civil Rights division, ran into a Southern roadblock but was finally confirmed Aug. 18 (see page 22).

Missing Members

Death claimed two Senators and six Representatives between opening day and adjournment. They were Sens. Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.) and W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.), and Reps. August H. Andresen (R Minn.), John J. Dempsey (D N.M.), Russell W. Keeney (R Ill.), George S. Long (D La.), William E. McVey (R Ill.), and Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.). Seats held by the last five remained vacant at adjournment.

Executive Suites

Biggest change in the President's official family was the departure of Lewis L. Strauss as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission after five tempestuous years. But Democrats, who welcomed John A. McCone as his successor, expected to continue their feud with Strauss, who remains a special adviser to the President.... Marion B. Folsom bowed out after three years as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, to be succeeded by Arthur S. Flemming, former director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.... Maurice H. Stans replaced Percival F. Brundage as director of the Bureau of the Budget.... Robert Cutler retired, for the second time, as the President's Special Assistant for National Security Affairs. Gordon Gray moved over from ODM to take his place.

Record Breakers

Honors for the longest period of service in Congress passed to Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) on Feb. 19, when he began his 47th year on Capitol Hill. The 80-year-old Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, born Oct. 2, 1877, shares birthdays with another record breaker -- Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), at 90 the oldest man ever to serve in Congress. Born Oct. 2, 1867, Green put in an active year as Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

